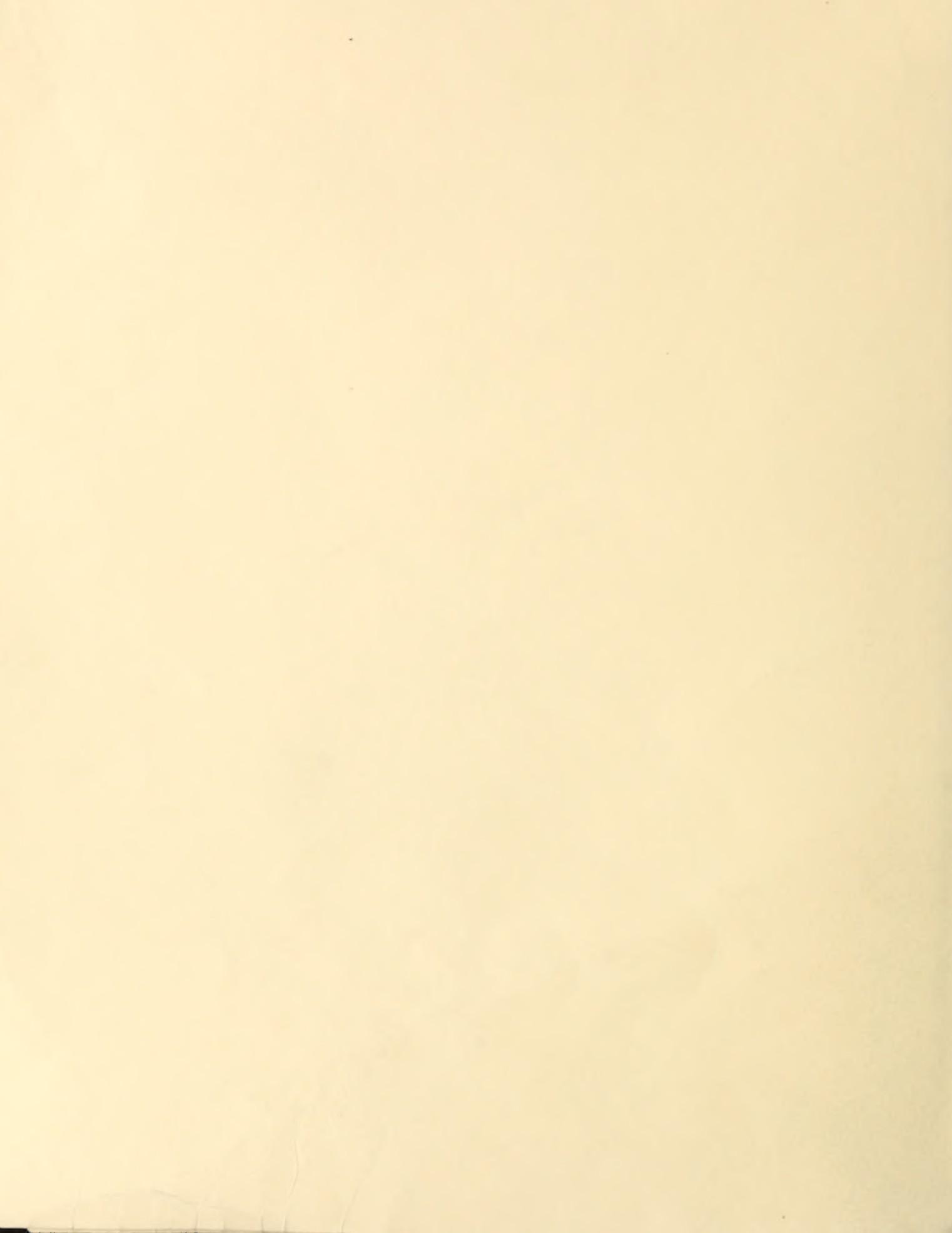


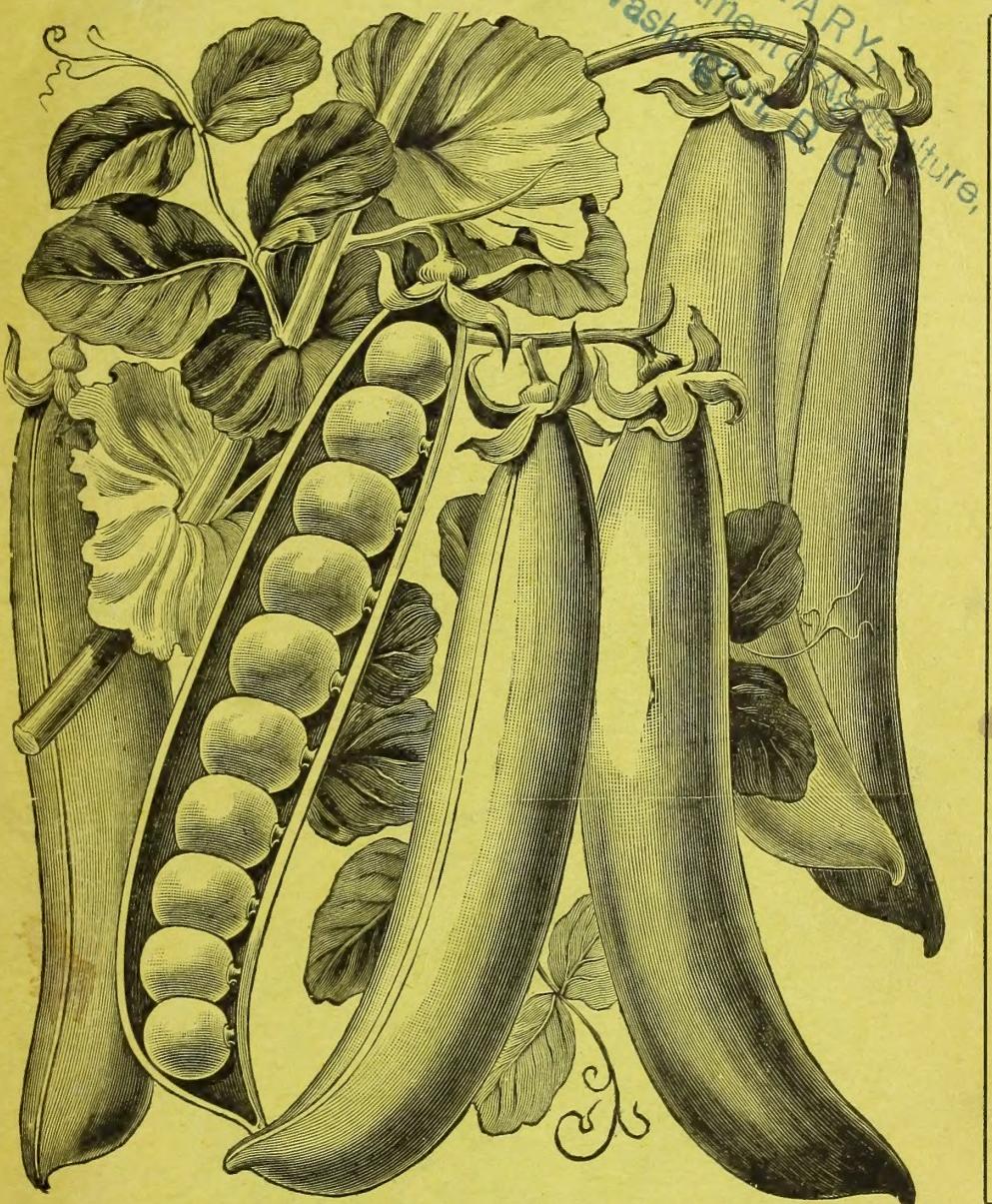
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6229 Will W Tracy & S. I

Annual Catalog



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EDWARD LOTZ
WESTERN SEED HOUSE
110-112-120-122 North Fifth Street
SALINA, KANSAS

H. C. ELLIOTT
Manager

EDWARD LOTZ
WESTERN SEED HOUSE

110-112-120-122 North Fifth Street

SALINA, KANSAS

Both Phones
No. 7

INFORMATION FOR PURCHASERS

OUR PART—READ IT

We Pay the Postage or Express on all seeds quoted by Packet, Ounce, Quarter Pound or Pound. But if Beans, Peas or Corn are ordered by mail 10c per pint or 15c per quart must be sent to pay postage. All the heavy seeds, implements and Stock and Poultry Supplies, unless otherwise stated, are quoted f. o. b. Salina, and will be sent forward by freight or express at customer's expense.

We Aim to Give Satisfaction. We make our Catalogue as plain as possible, both as to descriptions and illustrations, as well as prices.

We Use Every Possible Effort in selecting our seeds and feel justified in saying that our seeds are of the best and purest to be found, but at the same time, there being as many things beyond the control of man that spoil the seed and cause poor crops that it is impossible to guarantee a crop. If seeds are not accepted on these terms seeds must be returned and money will be refunded.

The Quoted Prices on Vegetable Seeds hold good as long as stocks last. Prices on Field and Grass Seeds are subject to market changes.

YOUR PART—READ IT

Send Cash With Order. This can be done either in the form of a money order, bank draft, express order or registered letter. Small amounts may be sent in postage stamps.

Sign Your Name Plainly. This is very important. We often receive unsigned letters, and it is then impossible to know to whom to ship. Show Postoffice, County and State.

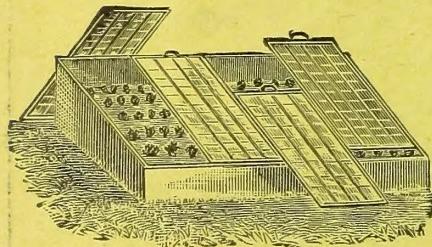
Notice Carefully the Prices. Be sure to notice whether you or we are to pay the transportation charges. Read the first paragraph in "Our Part."

In Case of Delay, Write Us. Sometimes goods go astray or possibly an order may be misplaced, so if goods do not arrive promptly, do not neglect to write us.

Use the Order Sheet which you will find in each book. We will gladly furnish additional Order Sheets.

Order Early. We are prepared to fill your order.

How to Make and Care for a Hot Bed



MAKING THE FRAME

If it can be done, the hot-bed should be given a southern exposure, so that all the sunlight possible may be obtained. This is important, as plant growth depends as much on sunlight as on heat or moisture. The frame can be made to any required size, but one 3 x 6 feet will generally be sufficiently large to grow all the plants needed for a family garden. The sash or glass cover may be made to order by any carpenter, or ordinary window sash, which can be purchased at any lumber yard, may be used. Having secured the sash, construct the frame accordingly. It can be made in a short time and at a small cost. It is simply a wooden box made of one-inch boards, placed on edge and on which the sash is fitted snugly; no bottom is necessary. The front, or south side of the frame should be made of boards eight inches wide, and the back, or north side, at least four inches higher. This provides sufficient slope to shed the rain, and secures the full benefit of the sun.

PREPARING THE MANURE

Fresh horse manure containing a good part of straw or hay bedding is the best heating material; it should not be over six weeks old, and should be forked over several times and shaken apart and restacked, the object being to get the entire pile into a uniform heat. If dry, it must be watered to start fermentation. When the manure is ready for use, spread it over the ground making the bed two feet larger each way than the size of the frame. Shake out each forkful carefully and tramp it down solid until the bed of manure is about two feet high, solid and compact; now put on the frame and cover the manure with a layer of three inches of rich, fine, moist soil, spreading it even and level, and bank up the outside with earth to within six inches of the top on all sides. In a few days the bed will become very hot and the temperature will run up to 110 or 120 degrees, but in a few days more will fall to 90 degrees and is then ready to receive the seed. If the seed is sown before the intense heat and steam have passed off, it will surely be spoiled and fail to grow; great care should be used regarding this.

CARE OF THE BED

In very cold weather the sash may be covered with an old carpet or mats to keep out the cold, which should be removed every morning to admit the sunlight. Admit air to the bed every bright, warm day; this can easily be done by raising one end of the sash and placing a block under it. The air should be closed off as soon as it becomes the least bit chilly. Water when the soil becomes dry, every day if necessary. Close up the bed early in the evening to retain the heat. As the weather becomes warmer, remove the sash entirely during the middle of the day. The object is to obtain strong, stalky plants with healthy, dark green leaves. If the air is not given regularly, the plants will grow rank, weak and thin, and usually die when set out.

TRANSPLANTING

The best time for setting out plants is in the evening. In removing them from the bed, great care should be used to avoid injuring the roots, and it is best to water the beds thoroughly just before pulling the plants. Set the plants carefully and press the soil about the roots firmly. Water well, and after watering, cover the surface with dry soil to prevent evaporation. If the sun becomes hot enough to burn or wither the plants, they should be shaded a few days, until the roots take a firm hold in the soil and begin to grow. In setting out plants, be sure to make holes sufficiently large and spread out the roots carefully. Do not double up the roots in a small space and expect them to grow.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS

In placing this Catalogue in your hands we have tried to put enough general information in it for the farmer, gardener and poultryman to make it worth his while to hang it up by the string which is attached to it and preserve it for future reference.

Reasons Why You Should Buy From Us—

1. We can make direct shipment over the following Railroads:

**UNION PACIFIC, MISSOURI PACIFIC,
SANTA FE, ROCK ISLAND.**

2. We can make direct shipment over the following Express Companies;

**AMERICAN,
WELLS FARGO,
UNITED STATES.**

3. Our Prices are Right.

4. If you are not satisfied with our Garden Seed when you receive them,
return them within three days and we will refund your money.

If there is anything you need which we have not listed in this Catalogue, as far as Seeds or Poultry Supplies are concerned, we would be pleased to have you write us and at any time that you happen in Salina be sure to call on us.

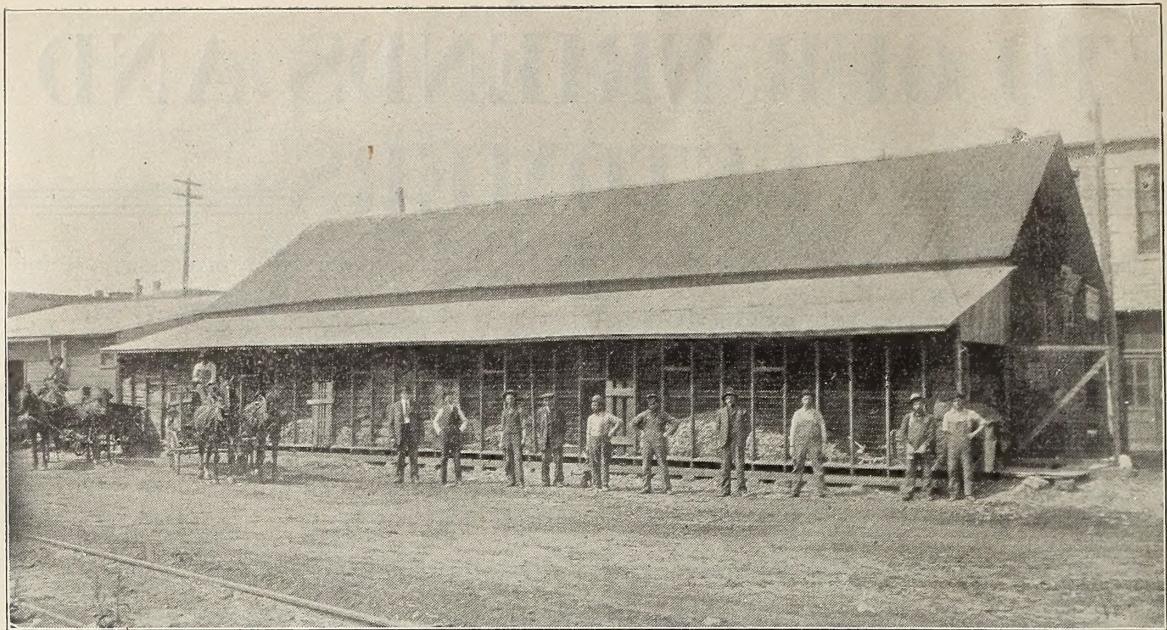
Our ambition is to handle the best grade of seeds to be obtained and a trial will convince you that we treat you right.

REMEMBER—We pay postage on seeds in packet, ounce and pound. On Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn to be sent by mail add 10c per pint and 15c per quart for postage.

Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn sold by dry pint or quart.



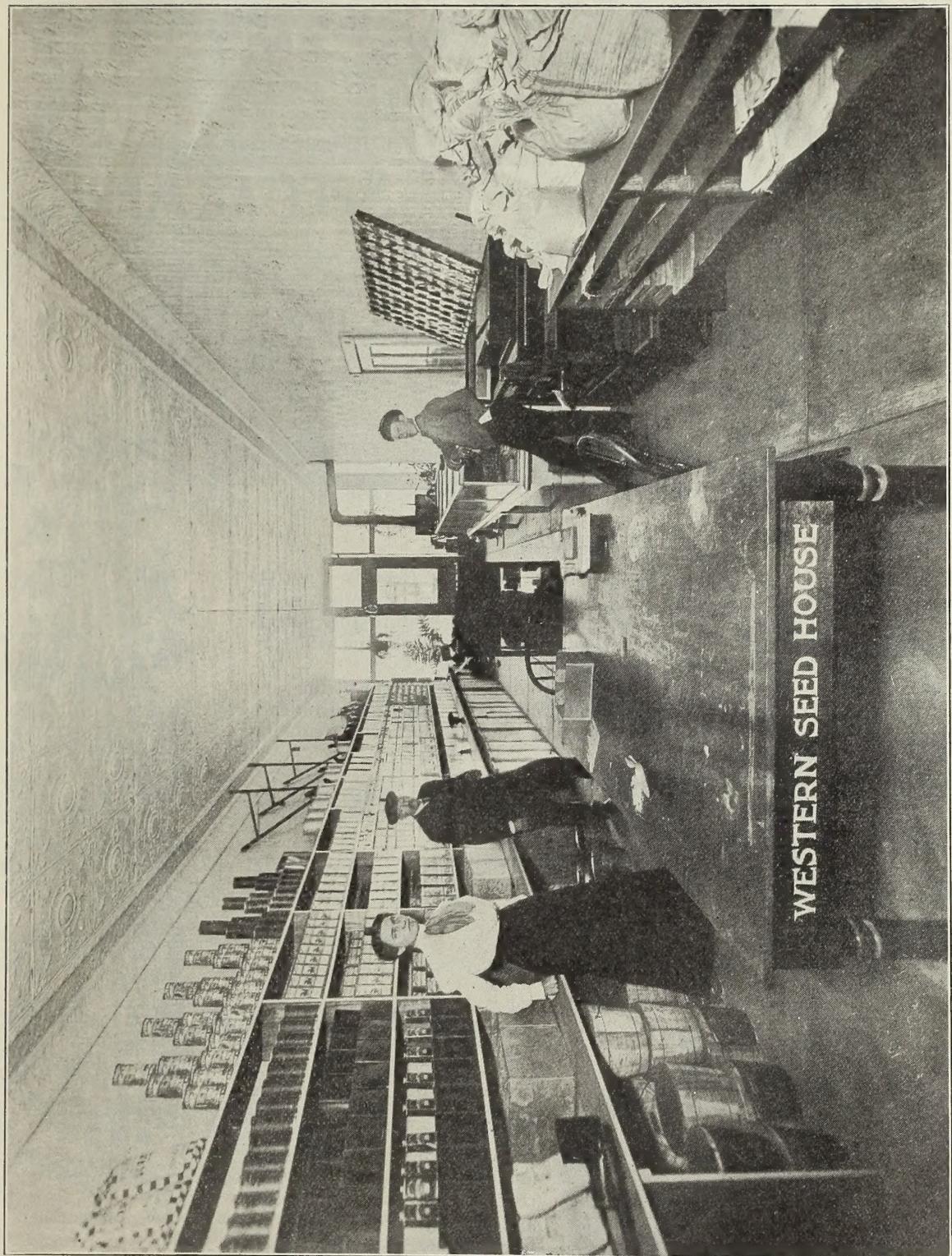
One of Our Warehouses, Capacity 35 Cars; Located on Union Pacific



One of Our Seed Corn Warehouses and Cribs; Located on Union Pacific



Seven Teams Ready to Deliver Your Order



GARDEN SEED AND POULTRY SUPPLY ROOM
Steel Sides and Ceiling and Cement Floor Make It Mouse Proof



Beans

SEEK-NO-FARTHER

This best and most popular green-podded snap pole Bean is a marvel of continued productiveness and is ten days earlier than any other green pole bean. First pickings may be made in this latitude early in July, and if the pods are gathered as they become ready for "snaps," the vine will continue to produce in great abundance until killed by frost.

The pods hang in great clusters from the top to the bottom of the vine and can be gathered by the handful; the pods are very large, 8 to 10 inches in length, entirely stringless, plump, round and almost "solid meat," cooking meltingly tender and of superb flavor.

Pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; gal. 90c; bu. \$6.00.

If ordered by mail in pint or quart lots add 10c per pint and 15c per quart for postage.

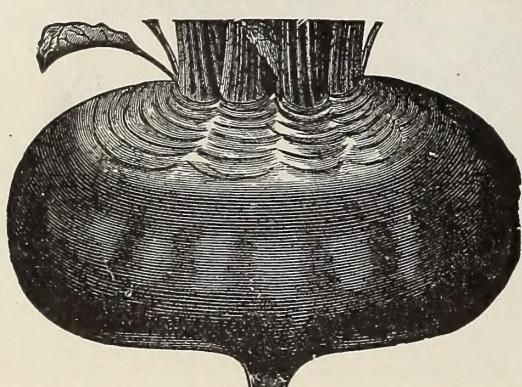


Seek-No-Farther

Beets

NEW CRIMSON CHIEF

The New Crimson Chief is one of the finest Extra Early Beets grown, coming in with the small, flat Egyptian, but the NEW CRIMSON CHIEF is much larger and of almost globular form. It is uniform in shape and size, with smooth dark red skin. The leaves are small and grow compactly on the root. The flesh is fine grained and tender, and of delicious flavor; color, rich red, ringed with dark crimson. The roots remain in fine condition a long time after maturity. We highly recommend our New Crimson Chief as the best extra early table beet.



New Crimson Chief

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 20c; 1 lb. 70c.



Cabbage

FAULTLESS—

Continued experience confirms our belief that this is about the most valuable cabbage for gardeners, having only one kind of cabbage, as it is surely one which pleases in every way.

It matures heads magnificent in size, handsome in appearance and of a quality which is not excelled. The outer leaves are few and close plantings may be made. Among kraut growers, this is a most popular variety on account of its large tonnage per acre.

We can conscientiously recommend all raising gardens should at least try an ounce of this as it is bound to please.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.65.

Sweet Corn

SHOE PEG—

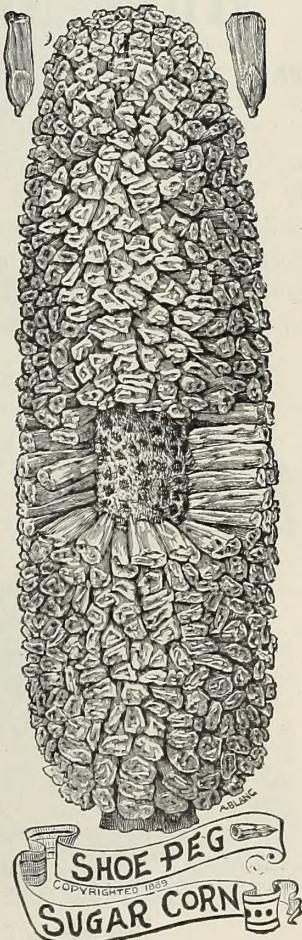
In general this corn is the sweetest and most delicious of all sweet corn. It is the main crop variety and is easily distinguished by the small very irregular, deep, pure white kernels which are very milky and tender.

The formation of the kernels on the cob, indicates high quality. The moment the teeth sink into this luscious, tender corn you will become a complete convert to it. It retains its delicate tenderness, even when a little old. The ears average about 8 inches in length, cobs small and plump with pearly white kernels of great depth fill the ear from end to end.

Stalks are medium and produce from three to five ears to the stalk.

When you are buying your corn do not fail to try a pint or quart of this.

1 pt. 20c; qt. 30c; pk. \$1.10; bu. \$4.00.





Peer of All

Lettuce

PEER OF ALL—

This sort is highly recommended for the family garden; early, of fine quality and remains fit for use a long time before running to seed. It does not head up solid, but forms large loose bunches. The leaves are nicely curled and very tender and sweet; bright green in color, edged with brownish red. It may be sown early in the spring and does well for summer use. If only one sort of lettuce is used, we would recommend Peer of All.

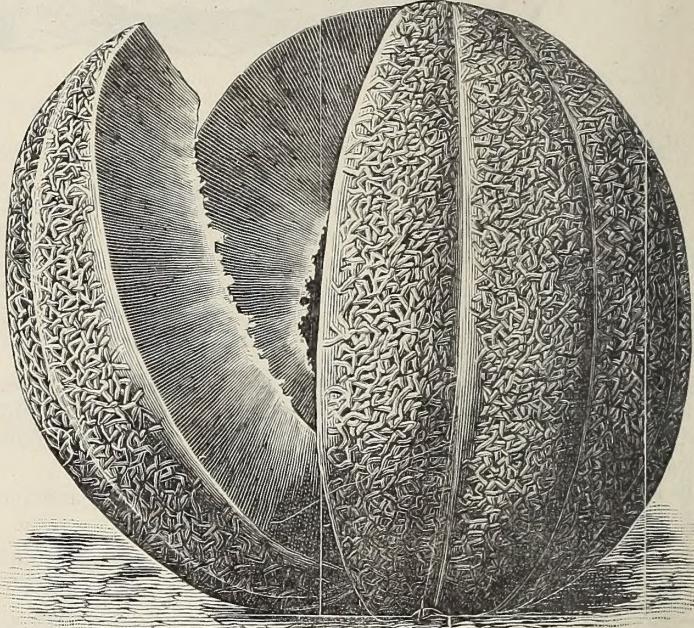
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.10.

Musk Melon

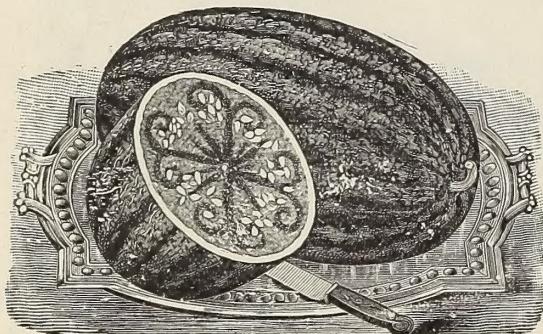
PAUL ROSE—

Here we offer you a melon which every one should try. Small size, slightly oblong in form, and heavily ribbed and netted. The flesh is of deep salmon color and the skin a faint golden color when ripe. This is without doubt one of the most popular melons grown.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 95c.



Paul Rose



Kleckley's Sweets

Water Melon

KLECKLEY'S SWEETS—

Unsurpassed for home use or near markets. Vine vigorous and productive, fruit of medium size, color, dark green, often with fine russetting. Flesh bright, rich red; exceedingly sweet. So crisp and tender that it will not stand shipping, the fruit bursting open if subjected to even a slight jar, or when the rind is penetrated with a knife.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

**Silverskin****Sutton's Excelsior**

Onions

SILVERSKIN—

The favorite white onion. Flat in shape; medium size. Skin clear white, glistening like silver; flavor mild. Used principally for the growing of white onion sets and pickles but also for early bunching or green onions and large onions for market. It is a good keeper, the best of the white varieties and of value for fall and early winter use as a large onion.

Pkt., 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.80.

Peas

SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR—

The foremost of a new class of first early dwarf wrinkled peas. The pods are larger and broader than the usual dwarf peas, are square at the ends and are light green in color. The vines grow eighteen inches high, are very hardy, permitting early planting, and are very heavy bearers. On account of its hardness and its good sized pods and excellent quality, many prefer it to the large-podded but tender Gradus. Season two days later than Nott's Excelsior.

Pt. 20c; qt. 30c; pk. \$1.75.

Beebe's Dry Weather Tomato



Photo from life of
BEEBE'S EARLY PROLIFIC TOMATO

Another freak of the Burbank type, revealing the earliest and most wonderful prolific bearing Tomato ever introduced.

This new variety is the outcome of an experiment made by the introducer in 1908 in cross-fertilizing the two early varieties, Early Champion with Earliana. The sport was the product from the seed of the early Champion, having the heavy foliage and nice smooth fruit. The vine growth seems to resemble the other side. It has shown much more wonderfully remarkable features superior to any other variety grown, and a thorough test was made by the side of every early variety obtainable, and ripened a few days earlier than the earliest, and in soil test; experiment shows that it will outyield any of them—two to one, and yields abundantly on the poorest kind of soil.

They commence setting when the plants are less than five inches high and continue setting large clusters almost constantly every five or six inches of growth throughout the entire season.

Don't Pass This By—

If you do you'll miss the best thing you ever grew. Without any irrigation whatever, have made a tremendous yield. From the middle of June to the middle of August, 1911, when nearly everybody got plenty of vine growth but no Tomatoes from the other varieties, this famous Dry Weather Tomato turned out over 10,000 pounds from one-half acre, or more than was grown in the whole of the rest of Saline County—and that was not all. They outyielded the other varieties the rest of the season. Some plants had over Three Hundred tomatoes on them at one time. The quality is excellent and make-up could not be better. Nice, large, smooth tomatoes, every vine loaded just like the picture you see. Many a visitor who saw them last summer could only look with wonderment and say, "I never saw such a sight in my life." The compliments that were given were numberless.

One man who got eight plants of this variety last spring, said he got more tomatoes from those eight plants than he got from three hundred of twelve other varieties.

Now don't pass this by, but try them. You'll get more tomatoes for the money than anything you ever grew.

Don't plant them closer than five feet apart each way and give them good cultivation, and you'll get from twenty to twenty-five bushels of tomatoes from every packet of seed.

Seeds 25c per packet of 50 seeds, or 5 packets for \$1.00.

Also good strong Transplants in the spring at 25c per doz., or \$1.50 per 100, at Salina.

If sent by mail 5c per doz. extra; or by express, charges paid by receiver.

**Sold only by THE WESTERN SEED HOUSE
and E. R. BEEBE, The Introducer, Salina, Kansas**

General List of

VEGETABLE
SEEDSAsparagus
(*Spargel*)

Culture—The seed should be sown in March or April, just as soon as the ground can be worked, in good, rich mellow soil, in drills one foot apart, then covered from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep. The soil for them should be made as rich as possible, bearing in mind that the beds are to bear a good many years, and that it is easier to work in a good supply of manure before the plants are set than after. Dig a trench two feet deep, mix plenty manure with the top soil and fill the trench $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet; then lay the plants, being careful to spread out the roots, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet each way, and then fill up the trench. Asparagus do best in light, well drained soils; they come sooner and send out more shoots than if planted in stiff, heavy soils. One ounce will produce about 300 plants, and it takes about 11,000 plants to cover one acre, if planted 2 feet each way. Seed germinate in from 18 to 30 days.

COLUMBIA MAMMOTH WHITE—

An entirely new and magnificent variety, which is sure to be in great demand, because it furnishes white shoots which stay white as long as fit for use without earthing up or any other artificial blanching, and because it can be absolutely depended on to give 80 or 90 per cent white plants from seed.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

PALMETTO—

It is a very large size, even and regular in growth and appearance. It is very early, immensely productive and of the best quality.

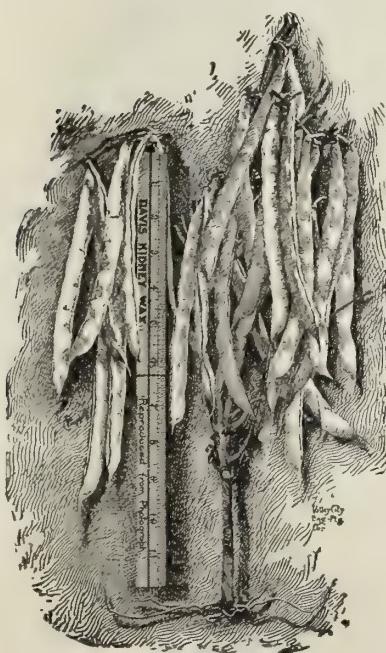
Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—

The standard variety; of large size, tender and of excellent quality.
Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.



Columbia Mammoth White



Davis Kidney Wax

Beans (*Buschbohnen*)

If Beans are ordered by mail add 10c per pt. or 15c per qt. for postage.

CULTURE—For the best crops Beans require good, rich soil and frequent hoeing. The young plants are very tender and cannot withstand even a slight frost. The seed should not be planted until the soil has become warmed and all danger of frost is over. Spade or plow deeply and plant in rows two feet apart, scattering the seed about three inches apart in the row and covering about two inches deep. Hoe frequently, but never when the foliage is damp from dew or rain. Hoeing should be done shallow so that roots are not injured.

The hardier Green Podded sorts, as Stringless Green Pod and Improved Red Valentine are the first to be planted, then others should be planted along at various times to keep a fresh supply always on hand. Beans may be planted up until within six weeks of frost.

Beans germinate in from 4 to 8 days and mature in from 35 to 45 days according to variety. The average yield of Bush Beans is from 70 to 80 bushels per acre. **One quart of seed will plant 100 feet of row.**

BEANS—Continued

Dwarf or Bush Varieties

Wax Pod

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX—

Among the Yellow Wax-podded or "Butter" Beans, the Golden Wax has long been in popular favor, but this IMPROVED variety by far surpasses the old favorite in several desirable points. The pods are of vigorous, bushy growth, not susceptible to rust, moderately early, very prolific. The pods are extremely handsome, large, uniformly broad, thick and almost all solid flesh, of good quality, tender and brittle, absolutely without string or coarse fiber at all stages until maturity, while the color is of a rich golden-yellow.

Pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; gal. 80c.

PERFECTION WAX—

Counted by many to be superior to all others. This Bean, introduced in 1876, still continues the standard variety for general use. The pods are long, nearly straight, broad, flat, golden yellow, very fleshy and wax-like, with short, fleshy, green point. They cook quickly as snap, shell well when green, and are of the highest quality in both conditions. Beans medium sized oval, white, more or less covered with two shades of purplish red. In size, color and quality the pods of our stock are unexcelled.

Pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; gal. 80c.

DWARF GERMAN WAX—

Very early, very prolific, a deep golden yellow, and of fine flavor. Pods about five inches in length, usually curved, quite round, meaty, brittle and stringless. Much better than the old black wax or butter bean.

Pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; gal. 80c.

PROLIFIC BLACK WAX—

The best quality round pod Early Wax Bean. It has a bushy growth, height 15 inches, is extremely productive.

The pods are straight, round, 6 or 7 inches long; thick, absolutely stringless, of fine flavor; color medium yellow. The seed is black, an all-round high quality sort for the kitchen garden or the market gardener.

Pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; gal. 80c.

BUTTER WAX—

This is one of the earliest and most prolific of the bean family. It is a deep golden yellow color, and is of the finest flavor. Pods are about 5 inches in length usually curved, quite round, brittle and stringless.

Pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; gal. 80c.

DAVIS KIDNEY WAX—

Very productive, bearing large, handsome straight pods 5 to 6 inches long. Pods almost stringless when of good size. *It is the best for canning, as it does not discolor.* It is also a good shipper. The dry bean is white, and very desirable for winter use.

Pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; gal. 80c.

VENTURA WONDER—

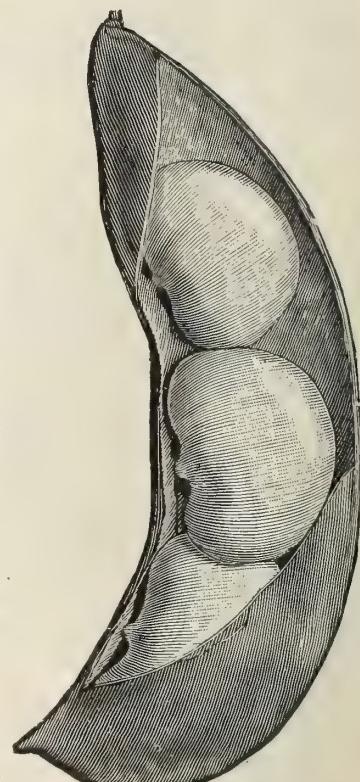
Beans large and pure white; pods long, flat, and excellent quality. For general use this has few superiors, being not only a productive, brittle, stringless bean, but a fine shell bean.

Pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; gal. 80c.

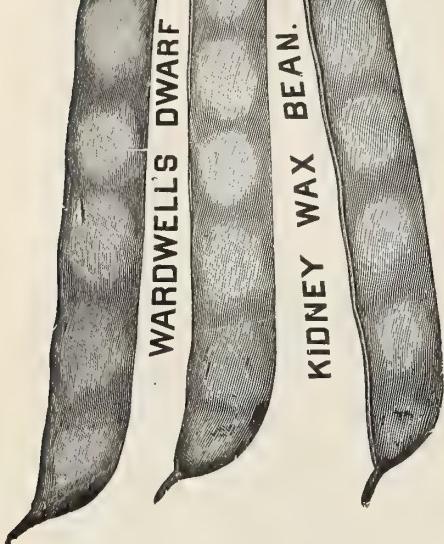
WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX—

Highly to be recommended to planters and market gardeners. Best of all wax beans considering all of its all-round good qualities. The straight, flat pods are of a golden yellow color, tender and stringless, and are produced in such quantities that it will far outyield the Golden Wax.

Pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; gal. 80c.



Burpees' Bush Lima



BEANS—Continued

Green Pod

Varieties

STRINGLESS GREEN POD—

The Stringless Green Pod is now one of the most popular bush beans in America. In point of earliness it ranks among the first, in quality it is excelled by none, and in bearing ability it stands without a rival. It is unquestionably one of the greatest green pod beans to date. As to brittleness of pod, the point suggested by its name, its merit is so high that its enthusiastic friends claim it is the only stringless bean.

The pods are round, fleshy and nearly straight, are borne in abundance through a long season, beginning early. They are $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, light green in color, very tender, and of highest and best flavor. They remain long in edible condition, and the plant or bush bears continuously for weeks. This bean is unexcelled for home use, and will be found very profitable for market. It has already taken great hold with market gardeners, on account of its heavy cropping ability.

Pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; gal. 80c.

LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS—

Early, upright in growth, very productive, with long pods of excellent quality. Seeds, when ripe, are yellowish drab color.

Pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; gal. 80c.

BOB ROY—

A new Green Pod Bean. An extra early variety with perfectly round, straight, fleshy pods—very tender and brittle. We heartily recommend this variety.

Pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; gal. 80c.

NAVY—

A handsome second early wax bean. This new bean combines all the good qualities of Wardwell's Kidney Wax with the best round-podded sorts. It is the same in season as Wardwell's, and is entirely free from rust. The plants are stocky, and very productive. The pods are large, handsome, of a rich lemon-yellow, and stringless.

Pkt. 5c; pt. 10c; qt. 20c; gal. 60c.

SNOW FLAKE—

One of the finest green podded varieties for snaps. Grows on a strong thrifty vine and yields large filled pods.

Pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; gal. 80c.

IMPROVED RED VALENTINE—

Grows robust and vigorous, producing the round, curved pods very abundantly. The pods are remarkably fleshy and very tender, and remain on the plant a long time without becoming hard. Excellent in quality and uniformity of ripening; nearly the whole crop can be taken at one picking.

Pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; gal. 80c.

BOSTON PEA—

It undoubtedly is the greenest pod bean known. The pods are fleshy, full and slightly curved, very round, and borne in abundance through a long season beginning early.

Pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; gal. 80c.

Lima Beans

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA—

This is the true bush form of the old Large White Pole Lima. Grows vigorously to a height of eighteen to twenty inches forming a circular bush, 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, yielding from 50 to 100 pods similar to those grown on the Large White Pole Lima.

Pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; gal. 90c.

DWARF LONG WHITE LIMA—

This is a week earlier than Burpee's Bush Lima and an abundant prolific bearer. The vines are loaded down with pods. (Some say it produces fully twice as many as any other sort.) It is of the finest flavor, and vines show no disposition to run.

Pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; gal. 90c.

Pole or Running

KENTUCKY WONDER—

Easily the most popular of all green podded pole beans; vine vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing its pods very long, often reaching nine or ten inches; nearly round when young and very crisp. A very prolific sort, with showy pods.

Pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; gal. 90c.

MONSTROUS PODDED SOUTHERN PROLIFIC—

Vine vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing its pods in large clusters; pods green, very long, often reaching nine or ten inches, nearly round when young and very crisp, becoming very irregular and spongy as the beans ripen.

Pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; gal. 90c.

OLD HOMESTEAD—

Vine vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing its pods in clusters; pods green, very long, often reaching nine or ten inches, nearly round and very crisp. Ten days earlier than any other green podding pole bean. A good market sort.

Pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; gal. 90c.

SEEK-NO-FARTHER—

Most desirable of early, green podded pole beans, and most productive of any except possibly Lazy Wife. A week earlier than the other early sorts; vines are loaded till frosts. Stringless, delicious quality; cooking tender.

Pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; gal. 90c.

TEXAS PROLIFIC—

A very prolific sort, producing its long pods in large clusters. One of the best green podded pole beans for the market gardener. Pods nine inches, or more, in length; nearly round, fleshy and very showy.

Pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; gal. 90c.

Scarlet Runner

While the green pods are edible, the attractiveness of this variety is its profuse blooming.

1/4 lb. 15c; 1 lb. 20c; 4 lbs. 50c.

**BASTIAN'S BLOOD BEET—**

This is one of the earliest beets. It is a large, fine, turnip-shape beet, and of a bright red color, zoned with lighter lines. It is most profitable for market or home gardens. It is an old favorite.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN—

This is an improved strain of the early Egyptian. The roots are of perfect shape when small making a good beet for bunching. It is uniform in size and shape, with small tops and root. A most desirable sort for the market as well as for home use.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

EXCELSIOR—

The earliest beet in the market, a selection from the old market beet. Excelsior retains the earliness of the parent stock, and has added thickness, giving it a more desirable shape; it is dark red, almost black in color, and of finer quality than the Egyptian, being sweeter and even more tender and smooth. The most desirable sort of small beets for early market.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

MARKET GARDENER—

Very early; round, blood-red root and flesh; foliage deep red, sometimes inclining to dark green, stems and veins brilliant red.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

ACME—

Handsome turnip shape, skin deep blood red; flesh dark and sweet flavor, good marketable size and matures medium early.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—

This is an old standard variety well known in all localities and largely planted for family use. The roots are of a bright red color, tender, delicious and of good keeping qualities.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

EARLY ECLIPSE—

Very early maturing. Top, medium size; root, nearly globular. Flesh bright red zoned with white, very sweet, crisp and tender, especially when young.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

EDMAND'S BLOOD TURNIP—

Top small, spreading; ribs and leaf stalks dark red; blade a bright green, wavy edge; root dark red; interior, purplish red; crisp, tender, sweet and an excellent keeper.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

DETROIT DARK RED—

The best deep red turnip for home use. It is also by far the best for canning. Top small, upright growing, so that the rows may be close together; leaf stem and veins dark red, blade green; root globular or ovoid and very smooth; color of skin dark blood red; flesh deep vermillion red, zoned with a darker shade, very crisp, tender and sweet and remaining so for a long time.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

LONG BLOOD RED—

Standard late variety; keeps well through the winter. Of good size, long, smooth, growing half out of ground; few or no side roots. Skin dark purple, almost black; flesh dark red; very tender and sweet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

NE PLUS ULTRA—

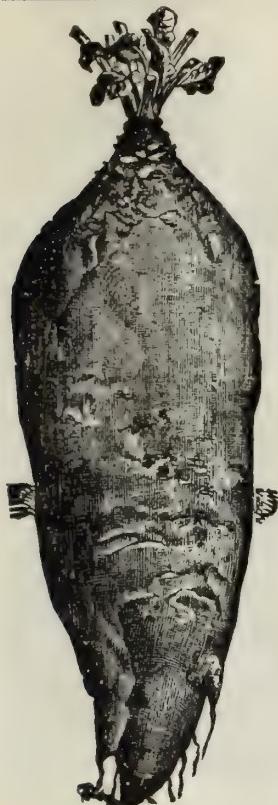
An excellent late variety for keeping over winter. Fresh dark red, tender and sweet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

SWISS CORD OR SILVER BEET—

A distinct vegetable and superior to common beets for "greens." If sown at the same time, will be fit for use before them. Later the plants form, broad flat, beautifully white, wax-like stems to the leaves which are delicious cooked as beets and asparagus tips or pickled. We recommend our customers to try it.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.



BEETS For Sugar and Stock Raising

CULTURE—Sugar Beets are desirable not only for the manufacture of sugar, but are invaluable for stock-feeding and table use. The best soil is a rich, friable sandy or clay loam. Rich, mucky soils will often give an immense yield of roots, which though excellent for feeding, are of little value for sugar making.

Sugar beets do much better where the soil has been made rich for a preceding crop than when the fertilizers are applied the same season.

The seed may be planted at any time from the middle of April until the last of May, the soil having been thoroughly prepared. Plant in drills twenty to thirty inches apart, twelve to twenty seeds to the foot. This will require from ten to fifteen pounds of seed to the acre. It is very important that the seed should be well covered with one inch of soil well pressed down over it. As soon as the plants are up they should be cultivated frequently so as to keep the surface soil loose and destroy the weeds. When the beets are about two or three inches high they should be thinned six to ten inches apart in the row and cultivation should be discontinued as soon as the roots have commenced to form. Often a crop is injured by late cultivation which starts the plants into fresh growth. Sugar beets ripen as distinctly as do potatoes or corn, the outer leaves turn yellowish and the tops seem to decrease in size owing to the curling of the central leaves. They should be gathered then and stored, for if left they may start into fresh growth which lessens the proportion of the sugar. The successful cultivation of beets in sugar requires rotation of crops, however rich and good the soil may be. Five pounds Mangel Wurzel or 10 pounds Sugar Beets sown to the acre.

GOLDEN TANKARD—

Top comparatively small with yellow stems and mid-ribs; neck very small, large ovoid, but filled out at top and bottom so as to approach a cylindrical form. Flesh yellow, zoned with white. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 50c.

VILMORIN'S IMPROVED—

In general the most desirable beet for the sugar factory is the one containing the largest percentage of sugar. In this variety we have one of the richest sorts in cultivation and moreover it will do better on new lands than any other variety, suffer less from an excess of nitrogen and will keep the best. In size it is medium or a little below, yielding from 10 to 16 tons per acre and containing, under favorable conditions, as high as eighteen per cent of sugar. Oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c.

Cabbage

(Weisskraut)

all localities cannot be given. In general, north of the 40th. parallel the early sorts should be sown very early in hot-beds, hardened off by gradually exposing them to the night air and transplanted as early as ground is in good condition, setting eighteen inches to thirty-six inches apart, according to size of variety.



Early Winningstadt

South of the 40th parallel sow about the middle of September, or later, according to latitude, transplanting into cold frames if necessary to keep through winter and setting in open ground as early as possible in the spring.

The late autumn and winter varieties may be sown from the middle to the last of spring and transplanted when four to six inches high. If the weather and soil is dry the late sowings should be shaded and watered in order to hasten germination, but it is important that the plants should not be shaded or crowded in the seed bed, or they will run up weak and slender and will not endure transplanting well.

Cabbages should be hoed every week and the ground stirred as they advance in growth, drawing up a little earth to the plants each time until they begin to head, when they should be thoroughly cultivated and left to mature. Loosening the roots will sometimes retard the bursting of full grown heads.

CABBAGE—Continued

First Early Sorts

EARLY SPRING—

Earliest flat headed variety; wonderfully compact plant; few outer leaves. The plant is vigorous with short stem. The leaves are large, broad and of distinctive light green color. The head is oval and very large for the size of the plant, nearly equaling many of the later kinds.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$1.75.

PARISIAN—

Its great value lies in its being the first early flat cabbage, a type much preferred over the pointed heads by many. It is of the type of the Early "All-Head," resembling it in habit of growth, but is smaller, and is nearly as early as the Wakefield. The heads have few outside leaves, and these are small and grow so close to the head that they can be planted very close together. It is round in shape, slightly flattened, very solid, even before the cabbages attain their mature size.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—

The earliest and hardest heading of first early cabbages. Most gardeners depend upon it for furnishing the bulk of their extra crop. Its exceeding hardiness, not only to resist cold but other unfavorable conditions, insures the greatest likelihood of profitable and satisfactory results. Our stock is grown and selected with the greatest care; there is none better and there are few as good. Head conical, very compact, solid and of excellent quality. The thick, stout leaves and compact habit of the variety make it the best sort for very early setting.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$1.50.

LITTLE PIXIE—

Our Extra Early is a select strain, and is just what the name implies. Our seed is grown from special selected stock and is superior to any of the other varieties. Do not fail to give this variety a trial.

Unquestionably the best early cabbage in cultivation. It possesses the merit of large sized heads, and is without question the earliest and surest variety you can grow.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT—

One of the best for general use; very hardy and sure to head. Because of compactness and uprightness in its habits of development and peculiar texture of short, thick leaf, the variety seems to suffer less from the cabbage worm than most others. Head regular, conical, very hard and keeps well both summer and winter. It is the hardest, not only as regards frost, but will suffer less from excessive wet, drought, insects or disease, than any other second early sort.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$1.50.

Second Early or Summer

ALL SEASONS—

One of the earliest of second early sorts. Head very large, round, often nearly spherical but usually somewhat flattened; very solid and of the best quality, keeping as well as the winter sorts. Plant very vigorous and sure heading; leaves large, smooth with dense bloom. Remarkable for its ability to stand the hot sun and dry weather. Our trial has shown that heads which were fit for market by July 10 are still salable Septem-



All Seasons

ber 10, the only change being increased size and density.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

ECLIPSE—

has so few outer leaves, it is practically all head. A surprising quantity can be raised planted close together, and almost every head will be marketable. It makes a good, fall cabbage, also. Plants set out in August make splendid heads.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$1.70.

SOLID SOUTH—

This famous cabbage has proved valuable everywhere and is a money maker for gardeners. The deep flat heads are remarkably solid and the most uniform in size and shape of any variety in cultivation. The introducer says it is the most thoroughbred of all American Cabbages and the heads grow so compact that fully a thousand more heads can be obtained to the acre than any other cabbage. It is suitable for growing in the spring and early summer or for use as a winter sort.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

SOUTHERN CROSS—

Early; medium sized round head, flattened; short stem. This is a splendid variety. Try it.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$1.60.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH—

Continued experience confirms our belief that this is a most valuable second early sort. The plant is short stemmed, upright and having comparatively few and short leaves, the rows can be set close together. Head large, solid, crisp and tender, maturing with Early Summer.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$1.50.

ALL YEAR ROUND—

Stands hot sun and dry weather well. An excellent sort for any season. Produces solid, compact heads of large size, that do not easily burst.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$1.60.

CABBAGE—Continued

Late or Winter Sorts

AUTUMN KING—

Head enormous. Very hardy and desirable fall and winter variety, also a good shipper.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH—

The standard variety and a sure header as well as a good keeper. Many critical gardeners depend entirely on this variety for winter cabbage.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$1.65.

CHICAGO MARKET GARDEN—

This valuable cabbage continues to give the utmost satisfaction not only to Chicago gardeners but in every locality in which it has been introduced.

We have yet to find a variety more thoroughly adapted to general culture and which combines so many good qualities as our "Chicago Market" Cabbage. It will surely please you.

Planted early it develops fine, large solid heads one week later than the Wakefield, while if set out later it makes excellent heads for winter use. It stands the hot sun well, is almost certain to head, does not crack, and is an excellent keeper.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$1.65.

SURE HEAD—

A first-class winter cabbage. For the small garden or the market gardener.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.70.

WORLD-BEATER—

This is the greatest of main crop cabbages, enormous in size, one of the best keepers, and often produces heads from three to three and one-half feet in

circumference, weighing from 30 to 50 pounds each. The heads are fine grained and are considered the king of all winter cabbage.

Its small outer leaves enables it to be planted closer than any other late sort and it is always sure to produce more per acre than any other variety from the fact that the leaves are smaller and grow closer to the head. This cabbage has stood all kind of tests and met competition everywhere and we recommend it.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.70.

SILVERHEAD FLAT DUTCH—

As a variety for winter market it has no superior. Heads large, bluish green, round, solid, broad and flat on top, and often tinted with reddish brown after being touched with frost; they open white and crisp, are tender and well flavored. It is a fall and winter variety, and one of the very best to keep. With a good cultivation, on moist, rich ground, 95 in 100 will head up hard and fine.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.65.

ST. LOUIS LATE MARKET—

An excellent shipping cabbage.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.60.

Faultless Red Cabbage

(*Rothkraut*)

MAMMOTH RED ROCK—

This is by far the largest and surest heading cabbage ever introduced. The plants are large, with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid, and of a deep red color. Ninety-eight per cent of the plants will form extra fine heads.

Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.00.



Early Flat Dutch



Carrots (*Mohren*) For Table

CULTURE—The carrot is one of the most wholesome and nutritious of our garden roots deserving to be more extensively used for culinary purposes and we urge our readers to give some of the early sorts a trial. For feeding stock, especially horses and milch cows, the carrot cannot be surpassed and it should be more largely grown by farmers for this purpose.

While a sandy loam made rich by manuring the previous year is the best soil for the carrot, any good land, if thoroughly and deeply worked, will produce satisfactory crops. It is advisable to sow as early in the spring as the ground is fit to work, though good crops may be grown from sowings as late as June 15. For table use sow the smaller kinds early in rows 16 to 18 inches apart. For field culture sow in drills 18 to 24 inches apart, using from one and one-half to three pounds of seed to the acre. Cover one-half to one inch deep and see to it that the soil is pressed firmly above the seed. As soon as the plants appear, use the cultivator or wheel hoe. Thin four to six inches apart in the row.

EARLY SCARLET HORN—

Excellent for early planting out of doors. Tops small, coarsely divided; roots, top shaped but tapering abruptly to a small tap; skin, orange red.

Oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

GUERANDE, OR OX HEART—

Tops small for size of roots which are rather short though often reaching a diameter of five inches and terminating abruptly in a small taproot. Flesh, bright orange, fine grained and sweet. This variety is especially desirable for soil so hard and stiff that longer rooted sorts would not thrive in it. When young the roots are excellent for table use and when mature are equally good for stock.

Oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

DANVERS—

Grown largely on account of its productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soils. Tops of medium size, coarsely divided. Roots are smooth and handsome, deep orange and medium length, tapering uniformly to a blunt point; flesh sweet, crisp, tender and of a deep orange color. Although the roots of this variety are short they produce as large a bulk as the longer field sorts and are more easily harvested.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Carrots For Stock

LONG ORANGE—

The old stand-by, both for table use and for stock-feeding for late summer and winter. Fed to milk cows it increases the flow of rich milk, and imparts to the butter in winter a fresh flavor and golden color.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN—

Grows one-third out of the ground. Root pure white, green above ground, with small top. It will grow to a very large size on light, rich soil, and is very easily gathered. Flesh rather coarse; is raised exclusively for stock.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

Cauliflower (*Blumenkohl*)

SNOW BALL—

This we consider the very finest strain of Snow-ball Cauliflower. It is grown for us by one of the most careful Denmark growers, and will produce heads of snowy whiteness and unexcelled quality. Dwarf compact growth, exceedingly early, very hardy, and under favorable conditions every plant will make a fine solid head. The best for forcing or early field crop.

Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c; 1 oz. \$3; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$10; lb. \$36.

EARLY PARIS—

An excellent French variety; the popular early sort in the Paris markets. Heads large, white, compact and solid of excellent flavor, tender and delicious. Leaves large, stalk short.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; oz. 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25.

DON'T OVERLOOK OUR LINE OF

Garden Implements, Seeders, Fanning Mills, Etc.

THEY ARE SOMETHING NEEDED BY NEARLY EVERYONE

Celery

GOLDEN YELLOW SELF BLANCHING—This is the best Celery for early use. Gardeners usually rely on it to produce their finest early celery.

The handsome color, crispness, tenderness, freedom from stringiness, and fine nutty flavor of this variety have fully established it as the standard first early sort.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 45c; 2 oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$4.50.

WHITE PLUME—

If a fine appearing celery is required for a minimum amount of labor, this variety will give entire satisfaction. An improved White Plume with longer stems is being offered but careful comparison with our stock shows that it is not equal in quality nor so desirable as that we offer.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

GIANT PASCAL—

A green leaved variety developed from the Golden Yellow Self Blanching and we recommend it as of the best quality for fall and early winter use; blanches to a beautiful yellowish white color, is very solid and crisp and of a fine nutty flavor. The stalk is very thick, the upper portion nearly round but broadening and flattening toward the base. With high culture this variety will give splendid satisfaction as a large growing sort for fall and winter use.



In the south it is prized more than almost any other kind.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

WINTER KING—

Stalks of the largest size; leaf stalks long and thick, leaflets dark green and thick; heart solid and thick-set.

Prices same as Giant Pascal.

Chicory

(*Chichorienwurtzel*)

LARGE ROOTED OR COFFEE—

A hardy plant introduced from and much used in Europe as a substitute for coffee; much of the prepared root is exported to this country. May be used to good advantage paying large profits; culture is simple. In the fall the roots require to be taken up and cut into small pieces and put where they will dry, requiring the same treatment used for drying apples. When required for use it should be roasted and ground like coffee. Requires similar treatment as carrots.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Collards

GEORGIA SOUTHERN OR CREOLE—

The variety so extensively used in the South, furnishing an abundance of food for man or beast. Forms a large, loose, open head, or a mass of leaves on a tall stem. Freezing improves the quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

Cress (*Kresse*)

Used as a small salad. Sow very thickly in shallow drills; cover on a smooth surface at short intervals throughout the season.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

Corn Salad

(*Stechsalat*)

BROAD LEAVED—

Used as a small salad in winter or spring. Sow thickly in drills; cover lightly at the beginning of autumn, sprinkling with straw on the approach of severe winter, or sow in a cold frame, covered in winter as may be convenient—thus is accessible, even when deep snow prevails.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

Egg Plant

CULTURE—The seed requires heat and should be sown early in the spring, under glass in a hot bed; after watering well keep the frame closed until warm sunny days. When two or three leaves have developed transplant in the hot bed or plant in small flower pots. After all danger of frost is past and the ground has become thoroughly warm transplant in the open. In setting out the plants, a good plan to follow is to open a trench about two feet wide and two feet deep; nearly fill it with well rotted manure, placing the soil on top; set the plants in this soil about two feet apart; the roots will soon reach the manure and grow rapidly.

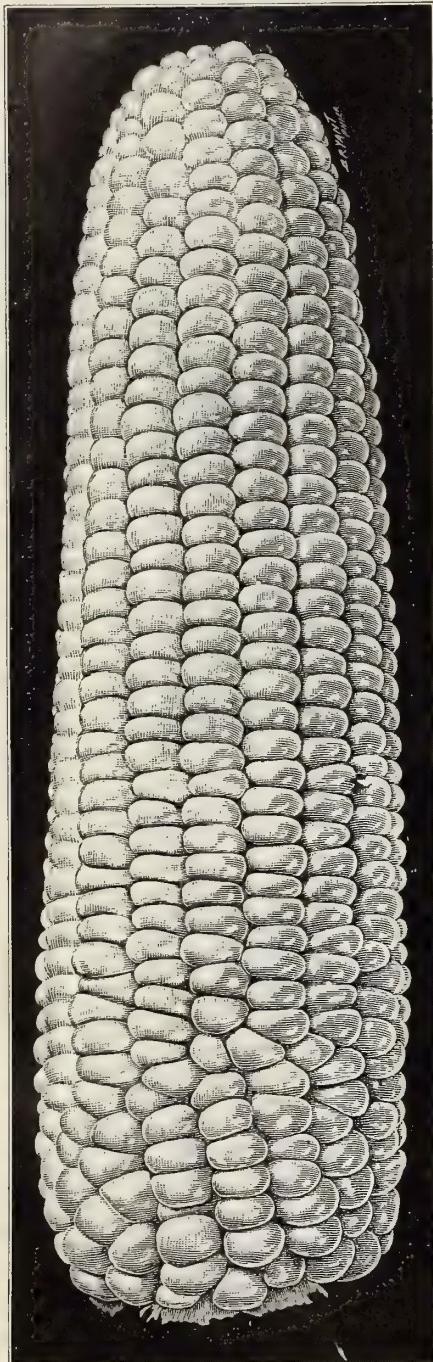
NEW YORK PURPLE IMPROVED—

The standard, and by far the best variety for home or market. Is uniformly large size, very productive, and of a rich purple color. The quality is all that could be desired.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c.

Sweet Corn

CULTURE—It should be remembered that Sweet Corn for roasting ears remains in fine condition only a few days, after which it becomes hard and poorly flavored. Beginning with Extra Early Adams, as soon as danger from frost is over, small plantings should be made every week to provide a constant supply of sweet, tender ears. The early sorts may be planted up till within eight weeks of frost. *For the Main crop Stowell's Evergreen is the standard and best paying sort. One quart will plant 100 hills. Add 10c per pint and 15c per quart, if by mail.*



Stowell's Evergreen

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—

One of the most popular kinds in cultivation. Can be planted up until July 15th, and supply corn for the table until frost comes. Large, well formed ears, deep grained and very sweet and sugary. Remains in condition for boiling a long time. This is the standard main crop variety.

Pt. 15c; qt. 25c; pk. 95c; bu. \$3.25.

NEW GOLDEN BANTAM—

One of the earliest of all early sweet corn. The sweetest; of most surpassingly delicious flavor. Golden Bantam is the most tender, sweetest, richest and best evergreen Sweet Corn in existence. It produces strong, sturdy stalks, growing about four feet high. Is extremely hardy and can be grown from the Gulf to the Great Lakes. Each stalk produces three to four fine ears 5 to 6 inches long, having eight rows of sweet kernels. Golden Bantam is the quickest to mature and will give better and quicker returns than any other sweet corn we know of. Don't fail to have some of this splendid corn in your garden next year.

Pt. 20c; qt. 30c; pk. \$1.10; bu. \$4.00.

GOLDEN SWEET—

An early variety with yellow kernels, very sweet.
Pt. 20c; qt. 30c; pk. \$1.10; bu. \$4.00.

GOLD COIN—

Extremely hardy, can be planted earlier than any other true sweet corn, thus producing the earliest supply. Ears 6 inches long, with 8 rows of grains, which are a golden yellow when ready for use. Can be planted thickly, and every stalk should have from two to three perfect ears.

Pt. 20c; qt. 30c; pk. \$1.10; bu. \$4.00.

PEEP O'DAY—

In Peep O'Day we have a variety that is not only extremely early—earlier by ten days than any other sorts—but of fine quality as well. In habit of growth it is quite distinct. The stalks grow only three or four feet high and may be planted very closely. If in rows, six inches apart is not too close. It is remarkably prolific; sometimes as many as five ears are produced on a single stalk. The well formed ears are about six inches long, of just the right size. The quality is surprising.

Pt. 20c; qt. 30c; pk. \$1.10; bu. \$4.00.

MAMMOTH WHITE CORY—

The stalks are about four feet high, each generally bearing two large, fine shaped ears which become fit for use about as early as those of any variety in cultivation. They are twelve rowed, very symmetrical and handsome, seldom with any opening between the rows at the base. The grain is large, broad, very white and remarkably good in quality for such an early sort. The size and beauty of this variety give it ready sale even when the market is overstocked. Matures in 65 to 70 days.

Pt. 15c; qt. 25c; pk. 95c; bu. \$3.50.

EARLY MINNESOTA—

This old and deservedly popular variety is one of the best early sorts for the market and private gardens. Stalks about five and one-half feet high and bearing one or two ears well covered with husks. Ears are long and eight rowed; kernels very broad, sweet and tender, not shrinking much when drying. Matures in from 65 to 70 days.

Pt. 15c; qt. 25c; pk. 95c; bu. \$3.50.

WHITE MEXICAN—

This is a heavy yielding, early maturing sweet corn. Height 4 feet; ear about 6½ inches long. Quality splendid. This is a fine sort to plant on light ground. It is also a fine market variety for first early.

Pt. 15c; qt. 25c; pk. 95c; bu. \$3.50.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—

This corn is also known as Shoe Peg, Little Gem, Ne Plus Ultra or Quaker Sweet. It is certainly a fine sort. The ears average nine or ten inches in length. It sometimes yields as many as five or six ears to the stalk. Very deep grained and exceedingly sweet and juicy. This is one of the very best for the family garden.

Pt. 20c; qt. 30c; pk. \$1.10; bu. \$4.00.

SHOE PEG—

The ears are not only of good size, but are produced in great abundance, frequently bearing four good ears, while the average is three to a stalk. The cob is very small, giving great depth to the kernels, which are of pearly whiteness. But the great merit of the Country Gentleman corn is its delicious quality. It is without doubt, the sweetest and most tender of all sweet corns, and at the same time with ears of good size.

Pt. 20c; qt. 30c; pk. \$1.10; bu. \$4.00.

LITTLE GEM—

The most delicious flavored of all sweet corn. Where quality is preferred to size, Little Gem has no equal. Ears of medium size; cob small; kernels deep; color, pure white. Matures medium to late.

Pt. 20c; qt. 30c; pk. \$1.10; bu. \$4.00.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS—

The earliest white corn grown; matures in 60 days. Gardeners depend on this sort for the first roasting ears. It can be planted long before it is safe to plant any other variety. The stalks grow from 3½ to 4 feet high.

Pt. 15c; qt. 25c; pk. 80c; bu. \$2.50.

Cucumbers

(Gurken)



1. Early Cluster 2. Long Green 3. Early Frame 4. Early Russian 5. White Spine

EARLY RUSSIAN—

One of the earliest in cultivation; resembles the Early Frame, but is smaller and shorter, being only four inches long.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

EARLY GREEN CLUSTER—

Very popular early cucumber, producing fruit in small clusters near the root of the plant. Usual length is about 5 inches; skin prickly; flesh white, tender and well flavored.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

EARLY FRAME—

Popular for both table and pickling purposes. Growth vigorous, vines very productive, fruit medium size.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

EVERGREEN—

A very popular early Cucumber, producing its fruit in small clusters near the root of the plant. Average length is about 5 inches, skin prickly, flesh white, seedy, tender, and well flavored.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

EVERBEARING—

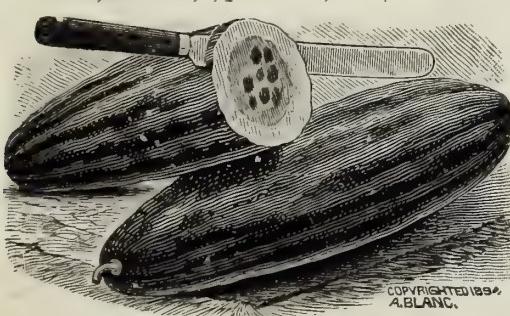
Is of small size, early productive; valuable as a green pickle. The peculiar merit of this variety is that the vines continue to flower and produce fruit until killed by frost, whether the ripe cucumbers are picked off or not, differing in this respect from all other sorts. The vines exhibit at the same time, cucumbers in every stage of growth.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN—

This is unquestionably the most popular for general use. When matured it is 9 to 12 inches long. Flesh is very solid, crisp and of delicate flavor. The skin is dark green and retains its color for a remarkably long time.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.10.

EARLY WHITE SPINE—

Vines vigorous, bearing early and abundantly, fruit straight and handsome, dark green with few white spines; flesh tender and of excellent flavor. In this country this variety is used more, perhaps, than any other for forcing under glass.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.



WHITE SPINE

CULTURE—The soil should be well enriched with well rotted manure, but an abundance of good fruit can be raised on any rich garden soil. Plant the seed not over an inch deep in hills four to six feet apart each way, dropping fifteen to twenty seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd and danger from the striped beetle is pretty well over, thin to three plants to the hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until the plants make runners so long that this is impracticable. Pick the fruit before it begins to ripen, as the vines will cease setting fruit as soon as any seed begins to mature. In gathering for pickles, cut the stem instead of pulling the fruit off and be careful not to mar the fruit in any way, for if the skin be broken the pickles will not keep so well.

COMMERCIAL PICKLE—

Uniform in size, straight and of rich dark green color. Flesh white, crisp and solid, with comparatively few seed. Of vigorous growth and very productive.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.**BISMARCK—**

We offer to our customers this improved strain. Fruit, even and of good size, straight, well formed and symmetrical. When small it is a deep green, of uniform shape, making it unexcelled for pickling. Very showy for market. Immensely productive and keeps solid and crisp, longer than any other variety. Out-yields any other pickles.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.**CHICAGO PICKLING—**

A small pickling sort, very popular with market gardeners and large pickling houses. Immensely productive, of good shape and color.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.**BOSTON PICKLING—**

This variety has rightfully gained great popularity as a pickle. The fruits, abundantly borne, average 4 to 5 inches in length and are of excellent quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.**BOSTON MARKET—**

Small vine, fruit averaging four or five inches in length when matured enough for slicing; green, ripening yellow. A splendid pickler.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.**PRIZE TAKER—**

A distinct variety, which has obtained a great popularity in Boston markets as a pickle. It is medium long and a great producer.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.**JAPANESE CLIMBING—**

While all cucumbers are running vines, yet this variety is much more creeping or climbing in its habit, so much so, that it quickly climbs on poles or trellises. The quality is splendid for pickling as well as for slicing for salads. The fruits are of good size and fine flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.

LONG GREEN

THE DAVIS PERFECT—

An excellent cucumber for both outdoor use and for forcing. The fruits average 11 to 12 inches long; slim, slightly pointed, a dark glossy green color, which they keep until ripe, then turning white. In quality it is very tender, brittle and of fine flavor. A very vigorous grower, withstanding blight better than any other of the long sorts.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.**WILD CUCUMBER—**

For quick and heavy shade for porches nothing can beat the wild cucumber.

It is a very rapid grower, and if you plant a few of the seeds at the bottom of a trellis, you will find that in a very short time, you will have an abundance of shade.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.

Endive

CULTURE—Sow the seed in the open ground when the earth is free from frost; for a succession, sow any time until the first of August. Sow shallow in rows one and one-half feet apart, and when the plants are large enough thin out to ten inches apart. When the outside leaves have reached a length of about six inches, they are ready for blanching; select a dry day for this work; bring the outside leaves together over the top of the plant and tie them up closely to prevent the rain from coming through.

WHITE CURLED

The most beautiful sort, leaves light green; blanches easily to a clear, waxy white, finely cut and curled.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Garlic

(Knoblauch)

The Garlic is the most pungent of all the onion family. It is much used in the south of Europe. The root or bulb, is composed of many small bulbs called "cloves," which are planted in the spring 6 to 8 inches apart, and in August the bulbs are ready to gather. Write for prices on large lots.

Pound 25c.

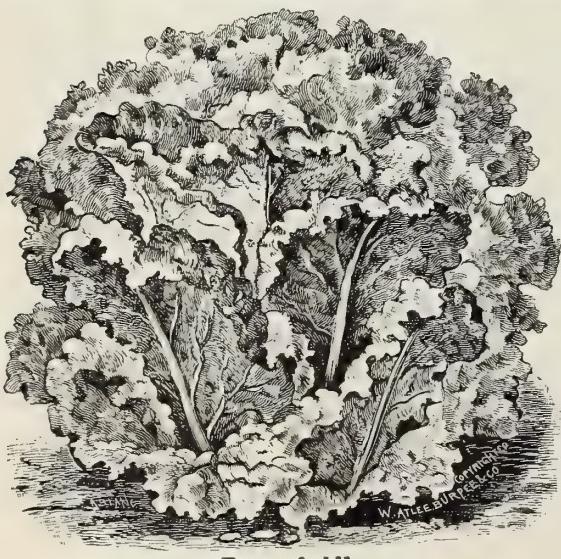
Kohl Rabi

CULTURE—Kohl Rabi requires exactly the same treatment as cabbage. The bulbs should be used before they reach their full size and while the skin is still tender. They become tough and woody if allowed to reach their full development.

EARLY PURPLE VIENNA

Very early and of a delicate flavor; the bulbs are a purple color.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.



Peer of All

Gourds

NEST EGG

The ripe fruits exactly resemble hen's eggs in shape and color, and are much used as nest eggs; also an attractive ornamental climber.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

DIPPER

Useful for many purposes. The capacity varies from a pint to a quart, with handles six to twelve inches long.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

HERCULES' CLUB

A very long sort; very thick and heavy at one end, tapering gradually to the stem.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Kale or Borecole

CULTURE—Grows easily and succeeds everywhere. In early spring sow the seed in rows two feet apart and thin out to six inches between the plants. For fall and winter use sow early in September. The quality is much improved by freezing and the plants may be gathered any time during the winter. If gathered in a frozen condition they should be thawed out by placing them in cold water.

SIBERIAN

A valuable sort, furnishing an abundance of "greens" equal to the best spinach during the fall and winter. Beautifully curled and of fine flavor. It is perfectly hardy and should be sown in the fall like spinach.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.

Dwarf Curled Scotch or German Greens

Plant low and compact, but with large bright deep green leaves, curled, cut and crimped until the whole plant resembles a bunch of moss. Worthy of cultivation for its beauty. One of the best sorts for use, and when well grown and cooked is one of the most palatable of vegetables.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

Lettuce (Kopsalat)

CULTURE—For ordinary private use the simplest way is to sow in the open ground early in the spring in rows one foot apart; as the plants begin to crowd, gradually thin out and use as required, so plants will stand about ten inches apart in the rows; should be hoed frequently to reach full development quickly. Beginning early in the spring lettuce should be sown every two or three weeks until the middle of August; this will provide a supply of fresh, tender lettuce during the entire season.

DENVER MARKET

An early variety of head lettuce either for forcing or for open ground. It forms large solid heads of a good, light green color and is very slow to seed. The leaves are beautifully marked and blistered, very crisp and tender and of excellent flavor. By these blistered leaves it distinguishes itself from any other kind of head lettuce now grown. Order from us and get the true stock.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

PEER OF ALL

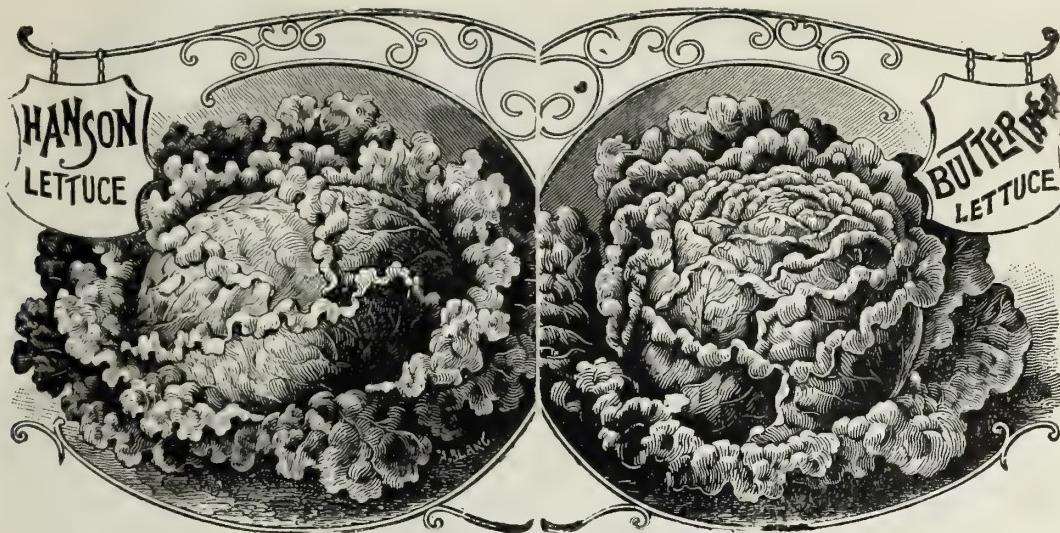
It forms a large head and remains tender and crisp throughout the season; is prompt to head, but slow to seed, and of superior flavor. The leaves are very large, crimped, bright green tinged with brownish red on edges.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10.

GOLDEN FORCING

A splendid forcing lettuce similar to the Denver Market. A trial ounce will convince you that you should use it.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

**SUTTON'S FAVORITE—**

An early variety of Head Lettuce, either for forcing or open ground. It forms large heads, of good light green color. The leaves are beautifully marked and blistered (like the Savoy Cabbage), very crisp and tender.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

HANSON—

Heads of very large size, deliciously sweet, tender and crisp, even to the outer leaves; heads weigh $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 pounds and measure 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. Color, green outside and white within; free from bitter, unpleasant taste. Not recommended for forcing, but has few superiors for family use.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 80c.

GARDENERS' FAVORITE—

Large, hard head; leaves broad, somewhat blistered and crumpled, borders frilled. This lettuce is similar to the Hanson.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

LOS ANGELES MARKET—

Heads green outside and white inside; grows to a remarkable size; very solid and is deliciously sweet, crisp and tender, even to outer leaves. It stands the hot sun better than most other varieties.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 95c.

EXCELSIOR—

The most popular of all butterhead varieties. Very crisp, mild and tender, remaining in fit condition for use a long time. Its solidity is shown in the engraving of a split head.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 80c.

TENNIS BALL—

(Seed white.) A first-class variety and one of the best Lettuces for forcing under glass or early planting out doors. Plants medium sized, forming very solid heads; the inner leaves being bleached to a very rich creamy white, exceedingly crisp, tender, and of rich buttery flavor. This is also known as "Stone Tennis Ball" because of its exceedingly solid head.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 80c.

ECLIPSE—

One of the best varieties of head or cabbage lettuce for growing under glass.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 85c.

TWENTIETH CENTURY—

A variety of cabbage lettuce, with round solid heads. Outside the heads are of a medium green, slightly marked with small brown spots; within, the leaves are a very rich, cream yellow color, most refreshing in appearance, and particularly rich and buttery to the taste. The heads are of a very good size, compact, very hardy, and solid. It is medium early and of the very best summer varieties of head lettuce we have ever seen.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

WHITE PEACH—

A bright green and attractive sort. Heads solid, composed of thick and very tender leaves, which resist summer heat admirably.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON—

Early, erect growing, clustering variety, leaves broad and formed into a loose head. Light green in color and exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored. It may be sown thickly and cut when the plants are very young. Popular everywhere.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 80c.

EARLY CURLED SILESIAN—

An old time favorite for the family garden. Golden leaves with finely curled edges.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 80c.

PERPETUAL—

One of the best early sorts for market or family use. Recommended for general cultivation.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 85c.

GRAND RAPIDS—

Seed blackish; crisp, short, spatulate leaves, excessively blistered and crumpled, borders excessively frilled; color very light green; unspotted. Try an ounce of it.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

PRIZEHEAD—

This sort highly recommended for the family garden; early, of fine quality and remains fit for use a long time before running to seed. It does not head up solid, but forms large loose bunches. The leaves are nicely curled and very tender and sweet; bright green in color, edged with brownish red. It may be sown early in the spring and does well for summer use. If only one sort of lettuce is used we would advise that it be PRIZEHEAD.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 75c.

ICEBERG—

Very hard heading, beautiful sort, excellent for summer use. Inner leaves finely blanched, crisp and brittle; of sweet and refreshing flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 85c.

CONKEY'S
Head Lice Ointment
If You Raise Chicks You Need a
Tube of This.
Price 25c—If by mail, 35c, postpaid.

Musk Melons

PAUL ROSE—

One of the most valuable varieties for market or home consumption. It is a cross between Osage and Netted Gem, and combines the sweetness of the former and attractive appearance of the latter. Flesh is thick, firm and deep-salmon color.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 95c.

BURRELL'S GEM—

It is hard to beat the Rocky Ford; yet it has been done. The new variety has salmon flesh unusually thick and flavor that can hardly be surpassed; flesh is one and one-half to two inches thick; rind is heavily netted, slightly ribbed and very thin. The melons grow to an average size of six inches in length and four and one-half inches in diameter, weight about two pounds apiece. We recommend this new melon very highly and encourage extensive planting.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

THE HOODOO—

A new orange fleshed variety, ideal as a shipping Melon and of very finest quality. Vine vigorous, remarkably blight-resisting and very productive. The melons are medium size, round, heavily netted, flesh very thick, of rich orange color, handsome appearance and sweetest flavor. Average weight of Melon 1½ pounds. The seed cavity is small and the rind is tough. A heavy cropper.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.15.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK—

This is a very popular melon. The fruit is medium sized, nearly round, evenly and deeply ribbed and with very coarse netting. The flesh is green, a little coarse, but very juicy, sweet and well flavored.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

CHAMPION—

Melons grow to large size; skins heavily ribbed and netted; green fleshed and of fine flavor. This excellent melon is fully ten days earlier than the old Hackensack and fully as large.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 85c.

SUPERB—

An early strain of the well known Hackensack. A popular market melon; round ribbed and thickly netted. One of the best green fleshed melons. A good shipping variety.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

NETTED GEM—

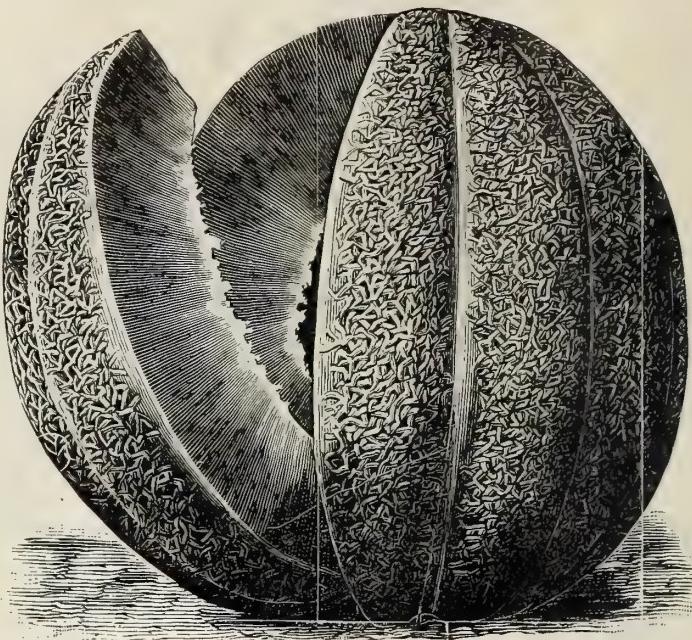
Handsome, oval shape; average about 5 inches long; convenient size for boxing or crating. The flesh is thick, of light green color and deliciously sweet and fine flavored. It is without doubt one of the most popular melons grown. In addition it is very early and very productive. This melon is also known as Dewey Gem, Golden Gem and Alamo.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

GOLDEN GEM—

One of our finest melons. Similar to the Rocky Ford. Try it.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 85c.



Paul Rose

ROCKY FORD—

Handsome, oval shaped as shown in cut; average about five inches in length, making them of convenient size for packing in boxes or crates. The flesh is thick, of a light green color and deliciously sweet and fine flavored. It is, without doubt, the most popular melon grown. In addition it is very early and very productive.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

LARGE YELLOW CANTALOUP—

Large variety; rather deeply ribbed; flesh of salmon color; very pleasing to the taste; seeds well scattered; it is really the best of its kind. Give it a trial.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c.

DEFENDER—

One of the very best yellow fleshed sorts; in some respects is far superior to any of this class. The fruit is of medium size, oval in shape, slightly ribbed, covered with gray netting. The flesh is firm, fine grained, rich, deep yellow, darker than that of the Osage and of higher flavor. The vine is vigorous and very productive. The fruit, because of the hard firm flesh, keeps and bears shipment remarkably well. We believe this to be identical with the melon introduced last year and sold largely as Burrell's Gem.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

EMERALD GEM—

One of the very best. Skin is smooth and emerald green in color. Vines grow thrifty and produce an abundance of fruit, very rich and sweet flavored. A grand musk melon. Grow it this season and hereafter it will always find a place in your garden.

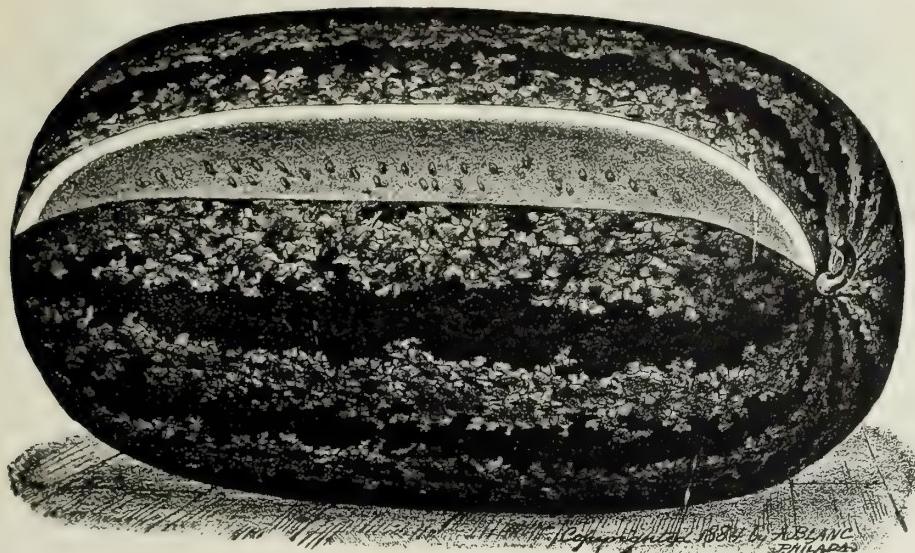
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

GOPHERGO

Kills Rats, Gophers and all Vermin

Price 25c and 50c.

Water Melons



Alabama Sweet

ALABAMA SWEETS—

A valuable shipper of recent introduction; its chief merit lies in its earliness and deliciousness seldom found in early shipping melons. A. L. Toombs & Son, large melon growers and shippers in the heart of the great melon-growing section of Texas, write that out of about 1,000 cars of melons shipped from there in 1907, over 800 cars were of Alabama Sweets. They sell readily at good prices. Shape long, of good size, uniformly large fruit, none approaching it in sweetness and lusciousness.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

MONTE CRISTO—

One of the finest melons for home use; it is of medium size and oblong shape. The skin is a handsome dark green. The bright red flesh is exceedingly sweet and melting. The rind is so thin that there is practically no waste.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

KLECKLEY'S SWEETS—

Unsurpassed for home use or near markets. Vine vigorous and productive; fruit of medium size, color dark green, often with fine russeting. Flesh bright, rich, red; exceedingly sweet. So crisp and tender that it will not stand shipping, the fruit bursting open if subjected to even a slight jar, or when the rind is penetrated with a knife.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

ICE CREAM—

One of the best, is a mottled gray color, shape long, flesh bright crimson, and of sweet, delicious flavor. One of the most productive and popular varieties.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE—

A very large melon and a good shipper. The skin is striped light and dark green. The flesh is bright scarlet, deliciously sweet and sugary. This is a very popular variety.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

CUBAN QUEEN—

Large and solid variety; rind very thin and strong, ripens close to the rind; skin striped with dark and light green. Vines of vigorous growth; very heavy

cropper; flesh bright red, tender and melting; luscious, crisp and very sugary. It is an excellent keeper and stands shipping well.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

DIXIE—

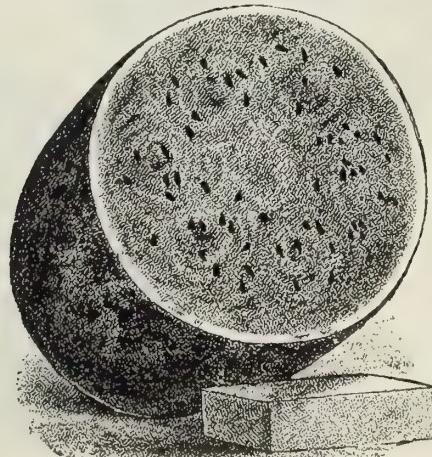
This new and desirable variety of southern origin is a cross between the Kolb's Gem and Mountain Sweet, having the tough rind and long keeping qualities of the former combined with the great productiveness, high flavor and freedom from stringiness of the latter. Color of the skin dark green, striped with a lighter shade, making it very attractive; rind thin but tough; flesh bright scarlet; ripens closely to the rind.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

KOLB'S GEM—

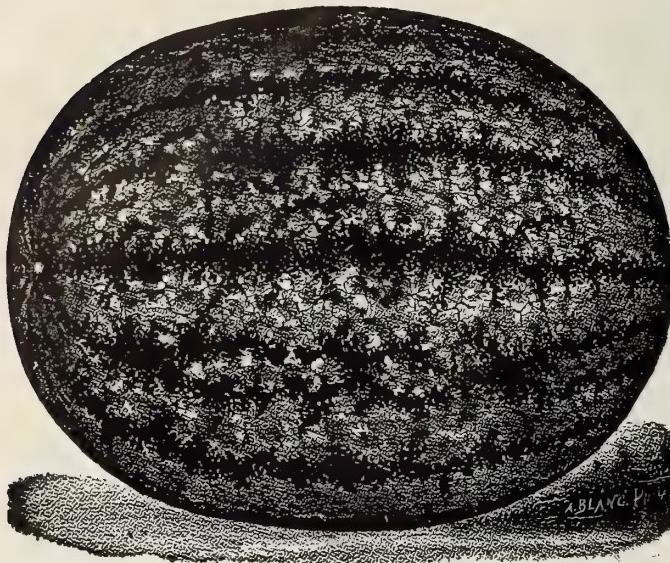
The longer this variety is cultivated the better liked; vines medium sized but remarkably vigorous and healthy; fruit of largest size, round and slightly oval; marked with irregular mottled stripes of dark and light green in sharp contrast, which gives it a very bright and attractive appearance. Flesh bright red extending to within half an inch of the rind. Sweet and tender.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.



Monte Cristo

WATER MELONS—Continued



Kolb's Gem

AMERICAN CHAMPION—

Vines are remarkably vigorous and healthy. Fruit of largest size, round, slightly oval with regular stripes of dark and very light green. Flesh bright red, extending to within half an inch of the rind, always solid, very firm, a little coarse, but sweet and tender. An excellent keeper and very good for shipping.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

SWEETHEART—

This melon is large, early, handsome, heavy and productive. Shape is oval; size, oblong, smooth, marbled, with two shades of green; rind thin; mottled light to very light green. Flesh bright red, solid, but tender and sweet. We have a very fine stock from selected seed. Buyers soon learn to pick them out as superior melons.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

TRIUMPH—

A southern variety which has become very popular with shippers. Is uniformly large, nearly round, dark green, sometimes indistinctly striped with a lighter shade and has a thin and firm rind which makes it an excellent shipper; flesh bright red and of good quality. The vine makes a strong and vigorous growth and can be depended upon under ordinary circumstances to set a large number of fruits.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

GRAY MONARCH—

The skin water melons, solid, always of good flavor and rind very thin.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

BLACK DIAMOND—

A cross between Koll's Gem and Hoosier King; its chief merit is its extreme size; no melon ever produced so uniformly large fruit, nor approached it in yield. Melons weighing 75 to 90 pounds are frequent. Its color is a rich, dark green, almost black, of uniform symmetrical shape, roundish to bluntly oval, and this similarity of shape running through the whole field. The habit of the vine is extremely vigorous.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

MOUNTAIN SWEET—

Dark green; flesh red; sweet, rich. Early and wholesome. Though one of the oldest varieties, it is still considered one of the best.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

ROCKY FORD—

The famous Water Melon is in a fair way to become as popular as the cantaloupe of the same name. Fruit is of large size, oblong in shape, averaging eighteen to twenty inches in length to ten to twelve inches in diameter. The appearance is handsome, the flesh a bright scarlet with a flavor which is superbly delicious. Unfortunately the skin is too tender to admit of shipping to any great distance, but its other excellent qualities make it the most desirable for home use and for selling in nearby markets.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

PEERLESS—

Flesh a rich deep pink and of the highest possible quality. A fine sweet melon for home use; solid; white-seeded; thin, dark skin.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

PHINNEY'S EARLY—

Unusually hardy and sure cropper. Vines vigorous and productive, fruiting quite early; fruit medium size, oblong, smooth, marbled, with two shades of green; rind thin; flesh pink, tender and crisp.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

BLACK SPANISH—

Round, dark green; scarlet flesh and black seeds; has a very thin rind and a rich, sugary flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

KENTUCKY WONDER—

The favorite Kansas melon. Try it.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

KANSAS STOCK MELON—

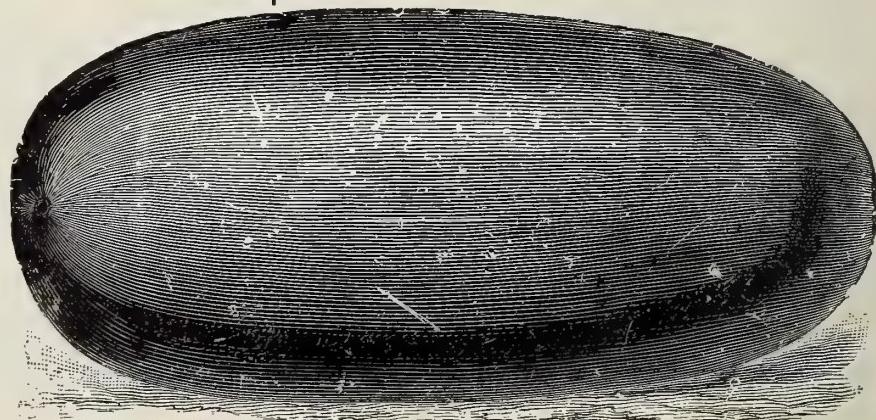
This melon is grown extensively in Oklahoma, western Kansas and eastern Colorado. It is immensely productive. The melons grow to a large size, some of them weighing as high as 60 to 70 pounds. The flesh is firm and solid with only very few seeds. The melons will keep all winter and can be fed to the stock the same as turnips and beets. They grow on most any kind of soil, stand dry seasons very well and seem adapted to most climates.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

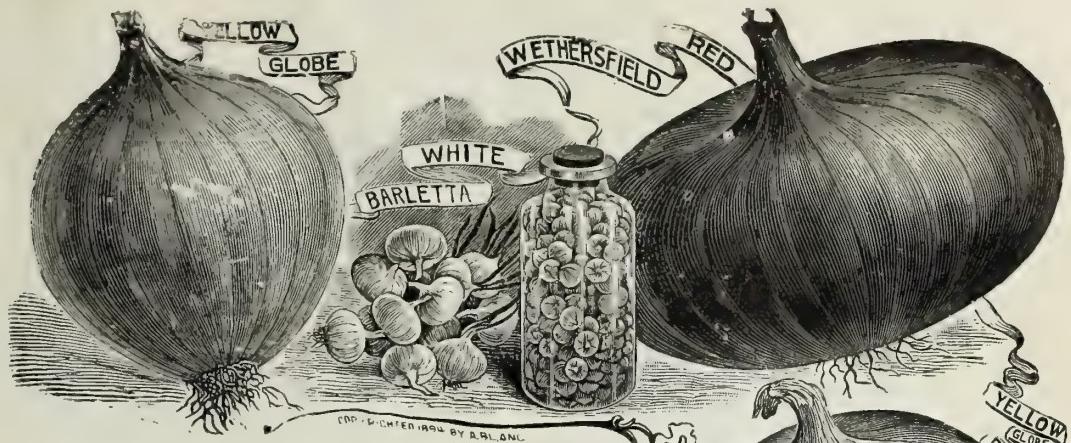
Preserving Citron

Medium size, uniformly round, smooth, striped and marbled with light green. Flesh is white and solid. The fruits not to be eaten in the raw state, but for preserves, pickles, etc.

Oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.



Ice Cream



Onion Seed

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD—

This is the standard red variety. Bulb large, flattened, yet quite thick; skin deep purple red; flesh purplish white, moderately fine grained and rather strong flavored. Very productive, the best keeper and one of the most popular for general cultivation.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 oz. 35c; 1/4 lb. 40c; lb. \$1.35.

DANVER'S YELLOW GLOBE—

The Danvers Onion was originally oval or nearly flat and it has been thought by many that its small neck and splendid ripening habit could only be obtained by onions of that shape. We have, by careful selection and breeding, developed a strain which has to a remarkable degree the ripening habit and small neck of the original Danvers and yet is decidedly more globular in form, thus giving larger yields and handsomer bulbs without sacrificing any of the good qualities of the most popular of yellow onions.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

SILVERSKIN—

A medium sized onion of mild flavor and with beautiful, clear white skin. A favorite with many for use when young as a salad or bunching onion and for pickles; it is also a good keeper and fine for fall and early winter use. An excellent sort for gardeners who do not care to plant more than one variety.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 50c; lb. \$1.80.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE—

The onions from Southport, Conn., generally command an extra price in New York markets because of their beautiful shape and color, due partly to the variety grown and partly to the favorable soil and the extra care taken in handling the crop. The Southport Red Globe is of medium size, spherical, with small neck, very deep, rich red color and of superior quality; much superior to that usually sold.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE—

Yields abundantly, producing handsome and uniformly globe shaped bulbs. The flesh is firm, fine grained, of mild flavor and as a table variety its clear, white color is exceptionally attractive. Sometimes called White Globe. To produce the beautifully white onions so much sought in every market, one must first of all have good seed; second, grow them well on rich lands; third, exercise great care in harvesting and curing the crop. In Southport they "cord" up the onions in long rows, the bulbs on the outside and cover with boards, so that the bulbs in the open air are well protected from rain or dew, which would be sure to discolor them.

Oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE—

This variety is of the same general character and quality as the Southport Red Globe, but the color is a rich yellow.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

ONION SETS

RED BOTTOM SETS—

By mail, postage paid, 30c per qt.; by express or freight, purchaser paying freight, qt. 10c; gal. 40c; bu. \$3.00.

YELLOW BOTTOM SETS—

Prices same as for Red Bottoms.

WHITE BOTTOM SETS—

By mail, postage paid, 30c per qt.; by express or freight, purchaser paying freight, qt. 15c; gal. 60c; bu. \$3.25.

Sets sold by bushel are 32 lbs. per bu.; dry measure used in selling by quart and gallon. Prices subject to market fluctuations; write for prices on large quantities.



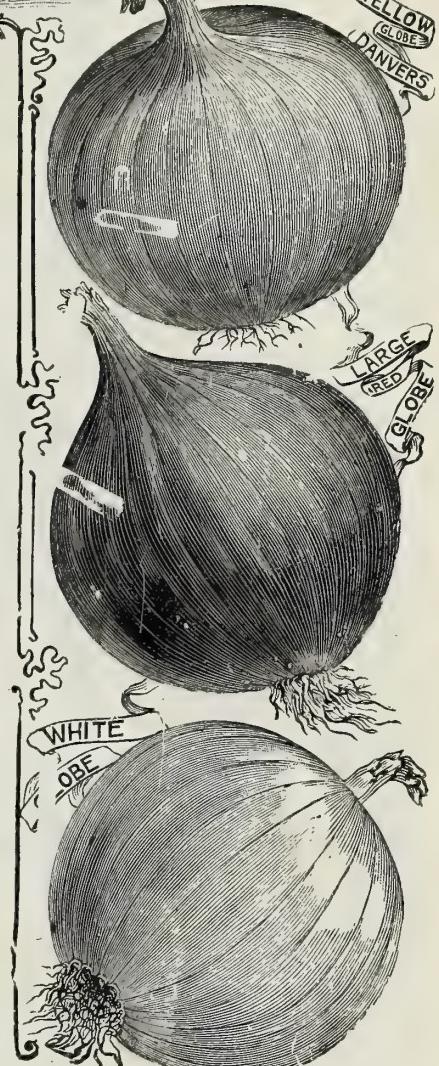
Mustard

WHITE. or ENGLISH—For salads or flavoring.

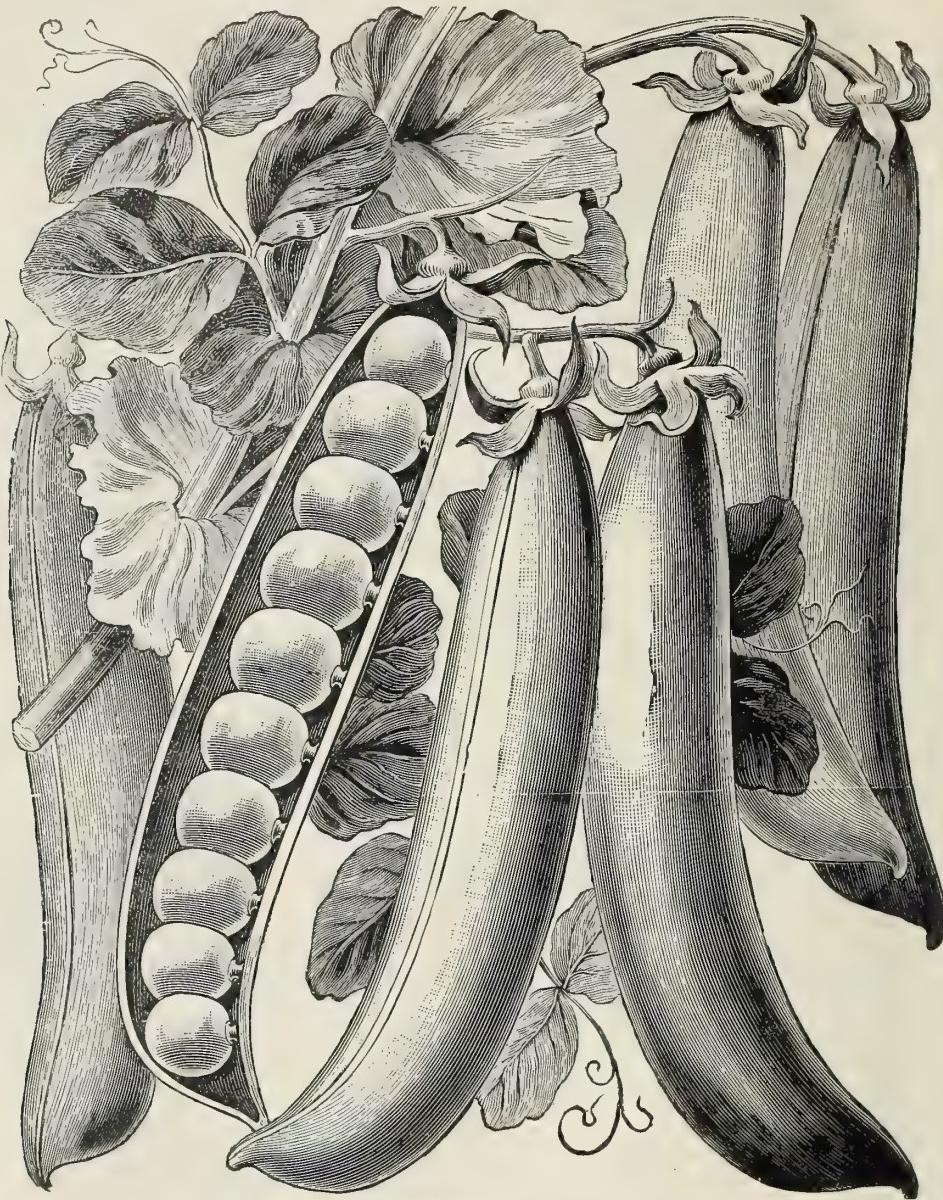
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 15c; lb. 35c.

BLACK—Seed brownish black, leaves dark green color.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 15c; lb. 35c.



PEAS



Nott's Excelsior

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR—

The best early dwarf pea. It combines the good qualities of the American Wonder and Premium Gem Peas. The vines are larger and more productive than the American Wonder and earlier than the Premium Gem and average about twelve inches high. The peas, in sweetness and quality are unsurpassed. A most desirable variety for the market gardener and unsurpassed for the home garden.

Pt. 20c; qt. 30c; pk. \$1.75.

ALASKA—

This is a variety of remarkable earliness and hardiness. Height 2½ to 3 feet, pod dark green, straight, about 2½ inches long containing five or six peas; seed round, blue slightly pitted. It ripens evenly and one picking will nearly clean off the crop. It is an invaluable variety for the market gardener. It will pay you to try it.

Pt. 20c; qt. 30c; pk. \$1.75.

LAXTON'S EARLIEST—

This is sometimes called earliest of all. The most critical growers will be pleased with the results of trying this splendid pea. We can recommend it to all.

Pt. 20c; qt. 30c; pk. \$1.75.

FIRST AND BEST—

Height of the vine 2½ to 3 feet; straight pods about 2½ inches long, containing five or six peas on the average. This is one of the earliest and very best peas on the market today.

Pt. 20c; qt. 30c; pk. \$1.75.

EUREKA—

This is a splendid early pea. Height of vine from 2½ to 3 feet. Straight pods, about 2½ inches long, containing five or six peas; seed round and smooth. Better try a few for the family garden.

Pt. 20c; qt. 30c; pk. \$1.75.

MORNING STAR—

This is one of the greatest of early peas. When it is once tried you will continue to use it. It is very prolific and continues to bear longer than most of the early sorts.

Pt. 20c; qt. 30c; pk. \$1.75.

RURAL NEW YORKER—

Vigorous and very prolific. It is certainly one of the earliest and a trial of it will please you.

Pt. 20c; qt. 30c; pk. \$1.75.

PEAS—Continued

AMERICAN WONDER—

The earliest of the dwarf wrinkled varieties. Vines branching about nine to twelve inches high and covered with well filled pods containing from five to eight large, exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored peas. Seed, medium sized, generally flattened, wrinkled and pale green. We can fully recommend this pea as one that will please the most particular gardener.

Pt. 20c; qt. 30c; pk. \$1.75.

MCLEAN'S LITTLE GEM—

This is a dwarf pea, very prolific. It grows to a height of 16 inches and has all the sugary sweetness of the late wrinkled varieties.

Pt. 20c; qt. 30c; pk. \$1.75.

PREMIUM GEM—

A very desirable early green, wrinkled variety. The vine is very productive and grows to a height of 15 to 18 inches. The pods are of medium size and crowded with six or eight very large peas of fine quality. The seed is green, large, wrinkled and often flattened.

Pt. 20c; qt. 30c; pk. \$1.75.

TOM THUMB—

The vine of this variety is bushy, growing to a height of 10 inches. The foliage is very heavy. It is a very productive variety. It matures in 35 days from sprouting.

Pt. 20c; qt. 30c; pk. \$1.75.

SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR—

New. The great merit of this pea lies in the fact that in it we have an early dwarf wrinkled pea in the front rank for earliness, yet with much larger, handsomer pods than any dwarf wrinkled pea yet introduced. It is similar in habit of growth to Nott's Excelsior, which is one of the most popular dwarf wrinkled peas, but has a much larger pod than Nott's. It takes the place in the extra early class that is now so acceptably filled by Strategem and Telephone in the later sorts. It grows to a height of about 12 to 14 inches, showing a great abundance of its long, broad, straight pods of a pale green color.

Pt. 20c; qt. 30c; pk. \$1.75.

Later Varieties

YORKSHIRE HERO—

Vines stout, about 2½ feet high, bearing at the top a number of broad pods filled with large peas that remain a long time in condition for use and which never become as hard as most sorts. The peas are of fine quality and will be preferred to any other by those who like a rich, marrow-like pea.

Pt. 20c; qt. 30c; pk. \$1.75.

BLISS' EVERBEARING—

Vine stout, about 2½ feet high bearing at the top about 6 or 10 broad pods well filled. If these are picked as they mature and the season and soil are favorable, the plant will throw out branches bearing pods which will mature in succession, thus prolonging the season. The peas are very large and wrinkled, cook very quickly, are tender, of superior flavor and preferred by many to any other sort.

Pt. 20c; qt. 30c; pk. \$1.75.

DWARF CHAMPION—

This is a comparatively new green wrinkled pea and wherever known is proving a popular main crop sort for the market or home garden. The vine is only three feet high, vigorous, hardy, and unusually productive. Pods fully four inches long, broad, quite straight, deep green in color, handsome and very well filled with large peas which are tender and unsurpassed in quality.

Pt. 20c; qt. 30c; pk. \$1.75.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—

An old favorite sort with all those who are fond of a large, tender, luscious pea. It is hardy and rampant in growth, reaching a height of four or five feet and is fairly productive.

Pt. 20c; qt. 30c; pk. \$1.75.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT—

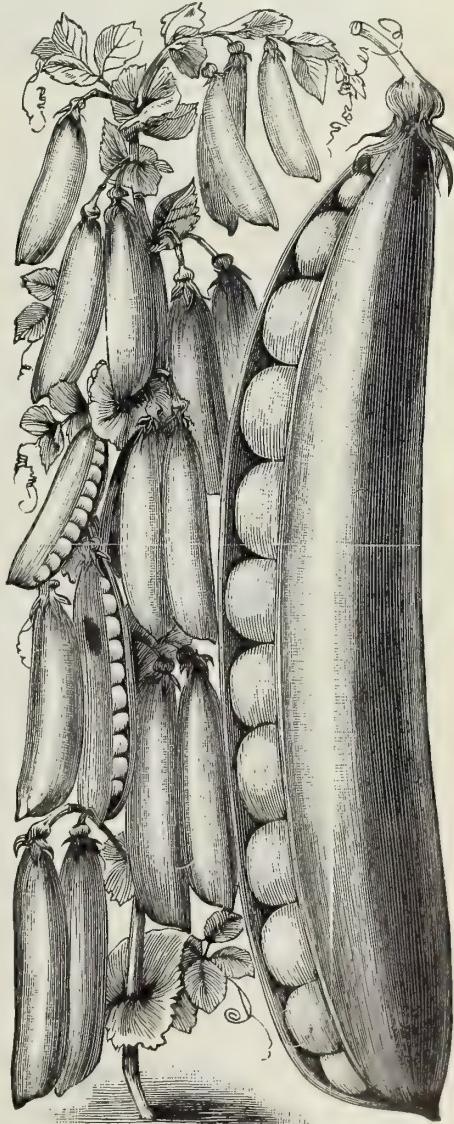
A good summer pea. Grows five feet high and is productive and of fair quality.

Pt. 20c; qt. 30c; pk. \$1.75.

BIG GEM—

In this we have the true type or Champion of England Peas, with all the good qualities of its parent.

Pt. 20c; qt. 30c; pk. \$1.75.



First and Best

Okra or Gumbo

MAMMOTH GREEN POD—

A dwarf variety. The long, slender, deep green pods are produced in great abundance.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 60c.

Parsnips

HOLLOW CROWN—

The finest strain of parsnips in existence. Our seed is selected with great care for a uniform, smooth root, with thick shoulder, tapering gradually to a point. Roots are clean, white, straight and free from small side roots. Very tender, sweet and fine flavored. An immense cropper and perfect keeper.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 45c.

Parsley

CULTURE—Parsley succeeds the best in rich, mellow soil. When the plants are about three inches high cut off all the leaves; the plant will start a new growth of leaves which will be brighter and better curled and if these turn dull or brown they can be cut in the same way; every cutting will result in improvement.

DARK MOSS CURLED—

A very beautiful sort; leaves very dark green and densely curled. Very productive and compact in growth.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

Pepper

CULTURE—Pepper seed requires heat for germination. The seed should be sown early in hot beds or boxes in the window, or may be sown in the open ground about the middle of spring. When two inches high set in rich soil two feet apart in rows two and one-half feet apart. Hoe often. The yield can be greatly increased by hoeing manure from the henhouse into the soil and about the plants when they are about six inches high.

BELL, or BULL NOSE—

A very large and mild, glossy red variety. Plant vigorous, compact; very productive, ripening its crop uniformly and early.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.

CHINESE GIANT—

One of the best and largest mango Peppers ever introduced. Its mammoth size, splendid shape, beautifully rich, glossy-red flesh and mild flavor, all lead us to recommend it very highly. Its strong bushy plants are heavily loaded with large fruits which are produced throughout the season. A very unusual variety worthy of the highest recommendation.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

RED CHILI—

This pepper is slightly larger than the Red Cayenne, being three inches long and one inch thick. The fruit is bright red, very hot and fiery, and ripens early. It is used for making the famous Mexican Chili.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

LONG RED CAYENNE—

A well known variety, having a slender, twisted and pointed pod about four inches long, and when ripe a bright red color. Extremely strong and pungent flesh.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.

Pumpkins

(*Kurbisse*)



Big Tom

LARGE CHEESE—

A popular variety in the south. Fruit flattened, the diameter being two to three times more than the length. Skin mottled light green and yellow, changing to rich cream color as it matures; flesh tender and of excellent quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

COMMON FIELD, or BIG TOM—

The well known old Connecticut variety. Grows well among corn; varies in shape. Excellent for feeding dairy stock.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO—

A good variety for making pies and other cooking purposes. It is of medium size, of a white, creamy color, and has an excellent flavor; good keeper.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

JAPANESE PIE—

The flesh is very thin, nearly solid, the seed cavity being very small in one end of pumpkin; fine grained, dry and sweet, having much the taste and appearance of sweet potatoes. They ripen early, keep well and are fine for home use. The seeds have peculiar marks resembling character of the Chinese alphabet.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.



Rhubarb or Pie Plant

(*Rhabarber*)

CULTURE—Rhubarb succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil. The richer its condition and the deeper it is stirred the better. Sow in drills an inch deep and thin out the plants 12 inches apart. The following spring transplant in place; set the plants from 4 to 5 feet each way. One ounce produces from 400 to 500 plants.

VICTORIA—

The most popular variety; later than the preceding.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.

Radishes

(*Ranieschen*)

CRIMSON GIANT GLOBE—

This new radish is an entirely new type and differs radically from all the varieties hitherto in cultivation insofar that its roots attain more than double the size of those of other forcing varieties without getting pithy or hollow. This giant radish develops roots of six to eight inches in length and over an ounce in weight, their pure white flesh remaining firm and crisp, and of mildest flavor. Notwithstanding the extraordinary size and weight of its bulbs, it is second to none as a forcing variety. It is equally well adapted to outside culture. The seeds should be sown very thinly to permit full development of the roots.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

ROSY GEM—

One of the earliest varieties in cultivation, it is perfectly globular in shape, of rich color, being deep scarlet on top, blending to pure white at the bottom. The radishes are exceedingly tender, crisp and delicious. Desirable for growing under glass as well as in the open ground.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

CARMINE GLOBE—

An excellent extra early or twenty-day radish of handsome globe shape. Its beautiful dark red color, with white tips, makes it one of the most salable varieties for early market.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c.

SCARLET OF FRANCE—

An excellent extra early or twenty-day radish of handsome globe shape. Its beautiful dark red color, with white tip, makes it one of the most salable varieties for early market.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—

A round, red turnip shaped radish with a small top and of very quick growth. A very early variety, deserving general cultivation on account of its rich color and crisp, tender flesh. Very desirable for early outdoor planting as well as forcing.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

NE PLUS ULTRA—

An excellent extra early forcing radish. Root small, nearly round; color bright scarlet. Tops very small, flesh white; crisp and well flavored. In shape and color, one of the most handsome of the forcing sorts.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

SCARLET BUTTON—

Similar to form to the Scarlet Turnip Rooted but much darker in color. Flesh white, very crisp and tender; top small. Well adapted for growing in frames.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

CHERRY—

A small round red turnip-shaped radish, with a small top and of very quick growth. Mild and crisp when young.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

LONG WHITE ICICLE—

The earliest long sort. Although a long radish of good size, it becomes fit for use almost as early as the small round sort. The roots are straight, smooth and pure white in color. The flesh is almost transparent, brittle as glass, very tender and fine flavored.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—

A quick growing, medium sized radish, rather oblong in shape; color a beautiful scarlet, except near the tip where it is pure white. A splendid variety for the table on account of its excellent quality and attractive color.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

SCARLET OLIVE WHITE TIP—

Bright rich carmine color with clear white lower portion; very tender and mild.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

EARLY LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP—

This is the standard long red variety. It is very early and of exceptional quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

CINCINNATI MARKET—

Very similar to Early Long Scarlet, Short Top. Improved but deeper red color and remains a little longer in condition for use.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.



EARLY FRAME—

This is not only a good variety for forcing, being shorter and thicker than the old Long Scarlet Short Top, but is one of the very best sorts for first crop out of doors.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

WHITE STRASBURG—

Even when comparatively small this variety is in good condition for use and continues crisp and tender until matured when the roots are four to five inches long and about two inches in diameter. This is considered one of the best large, summer sorts.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

NONPAREIL—

One of the best of all the summer radishes. Of good quality at all stages of its growth. When fully grown the roots are about five inches long and very thick at the shoulder; it never becomes tough or pithy, even in the hottest weather.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

HOSPITAL—

This is one of the best of all the summer radishes. Of good quality at all stages of its growth. When fully grown the roots are about five inches long and very thick at the shoulder. It never becomes tough or pithy, even in the hottest weather.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

CHARTIERS—

A fine American variety, excellent for summer use. The roots are about an inch in diameter and six inches long. Color a bright red, shading to a white tip. Flesh remarkably crisp and mild.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

ROSE CHINA WINTER—

This is a radish of excellent quality and a good keeper. The skin is a bright rose color; flesh very crisp and brittle.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH WHITE—

First introduced into this country by the Chinese in California. It is pure white, about one foot long and two or three inches through, tapering regularly to the tip. The flesh is tender and crisp, keeping well through the winter.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

MAMMOTH WHITE RUSSIAN—

A large white all seasons or winter radish. Often grows fifteen inches in diameter. The skin is pure white and the flesh, notwithstanding its large size, is crisp, tender and mild.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

EARLY WHITE TURNIP—

Both skin and flesh are white. It is a few days later than the Scarlet Turnip, and will bear heat without becoming pithy.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.



Salsify or Oyster Plant

(*Haferwurzel*)

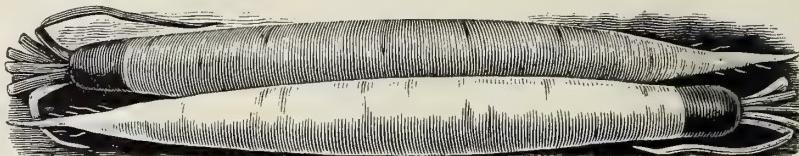
CULTURE—The Oyster Plant succeeds best in light, well-manured soil, which previous to sowing the seeds, should be stirred to the depth of 18 inches. Sow early in the spring, in drills, 16 inches apart; cover the seeds with fine soil one inch deep. One ounce for 60 feet of drill; 7 pounds to one acre.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—

This splendid variety grows to fully double the size of the old sort; is of superior quality and delicate flavor. The Oyster Plant is one of the most nutritious and delicious vegetables and should be more generally cultivated for winter use, when the supply of really good vegetables is limited.

No Market Gardener should fail to grow it; it is a paying proposition.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.



Salsify

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR OUR PACKET GARDEN SEEDS

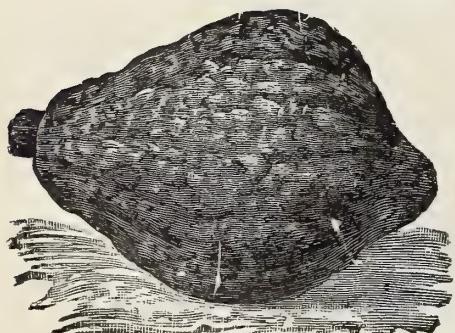
Spinach

CULTURE—A rich, black soil is best for Spinach; in this it will grow quickly and is most tender and succulent. For main crop the seed is usually sown the previous fall during September and protected through the winter by a covering of leaves or straw, which should be raked off early in the spring. Beginning early in the spring, as soon as the ground can be worked, it may be sown at any time during the season. Rake the soil fine and sow broadcast, covering one-half inch deep.

BLOOMSDALE, or SAVOY LEAVED—

The numerous large leaves are curled, wrinkled and blistered. The best for fall or early spring, or for shipping to market.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c.



Chicago Warted Hubbard

CHICAGO WARTED HUBBARD—

The ideal hubbard for home market; very large, uniform size. Has a rich, dark green skin, which is rough and heavily warted. It attracts attention when placed on display and sells readily when others are a drug on the market. The vines grow strong and vigorous, and are as productive as the old variety.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

YELLOW BUSH—

An Improved strain of the well known yellow bush, being twice as large. The color is a beautiful yellow. They ripen early and are wonderfully productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c.

HUBBARD—

This is the old favorite winter variety. We recommend it as being the one that is most universally used. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

Squash

CULTURE—The squash does best in newly broken sod or prairie land or on soil formed by plowing under a crop of wheat or rye in the spring; but any good soil will do. When the ground has become well warmed—after corn planting time—plant six or eight seeds in hills three by three feet apart for the bush sort and five by five feet apart for the long running winter sorts. When the plants have made three or four leaves, thin out all but the three strongest in each hill. When insects molest the plants, dust with some insect preparation.

WHITE SUMMER CROOKNECK—

Similar in size and shape to the old Crookneck, but of a beautiful ivory white color. It is of fine quality, productive, and its attractive appearance makes it a very desirable sort to grow for market.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Tomatoes

KANSAS STANDARD—

The Kansas Standard belongs to the potato leaved class of tomatoes; is of rapid, vigorous growth, with strong heavy stalks, which stand up well unless, which if often the case, they are pulled down with over abundant fruit. It begins blooming when only 6 or 7 inches high, attains a height of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet and sets its fruit—a rare habit in any tomato—from the first blooms. The fruit is of a bright glossy red color and is produced in clusters of from four to five tomatoes. In shape the fruit is round, slightly flattened, ripening clear to the stem, perfectly smooth. It has very few seeds; the meat is thick and firm and of most excellent flavor.

This tomato is a first rate keeper and shipper on account of its tough skin, a fact which makes it also very resistible against influences of insects, which are so destructive to other varieties. Highly recommended.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

EARLIANA—

Remarkably early. Wonderfully prolific. Of late years big profits have been made in growing extra early tomatoes, and many new sorts have been introduced with extravagant praise and claim for earliness. Of these new sorts we think Spark's Earliana easily has the lead, both in earliness and productiveness. The introducer claims for it that shipments of this sort appear in market fully two weeks earlier than any other sort. This is a big claim, but we think it can be substantiated. Certain it is that gardeners who have grown this sort report big profits. It is a wonderful yielder—remarkable not only for its earliness, but also for its large size, fine shape and beautiful red color.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

NEW STONE—

This variety has attained great favor with market gardeners and canners everywhere. Its solidity and carrying qualities are remarkable. Its color is a beautiful red. In shape it is perfectly smooth and thick from stem to blossom end, making it very handsome and salable.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c.

FOUR HUNDRED—

A purple fruited tomato of largest size. Vine vigorous and very productive. Fruit very solid, fairly smooth and considered of very good quality, especially by those who prefer a tomato quite free from acid.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

TABLE QUEEN—

One of the smoothest and best of the large purple sorts. Very productive and used largely for canning. Fine quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$1.95.

ACME—

Hardy and productive. The first fruits ripen very early, and it bears until cut down by the frost. Fruit round, good size; solid and of fine flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.90.



Trucker's Favorite

THE HONEY—

Hardy and productive; the first fruits ripen very early, and it continues in bearing until cut down by frost. Fruit round, smooth and of good size; solid and of fine flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.90.

RED BEAUTY—

One of the heaviest and most solid fruited of the large tomatoes of good quality. Our stock is distinctly superior to most of that offered under this name, being larger, smoother, more uniform and better colored. Vines vigorous and productive. Fruit round, slightly flattened, very large and astonishingly heavy.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

DWARF CHAMPION—

This is a purple fruited variety forming a strong erect, bushy plant two feet high. Often sold as a tree tomato. Fruit smooth, medium sized, fairly solid, and is of good flavor. Desirable for forcing as it can be planted close to the glass and more closely on the bench than the tall growing kind. Very early and wonderfully productive.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.35.

METEOR—

A purple fruited variety forming a strong, erect, bushy plant two feet high. Often sold as Tree Tomato. Fruit smooth, medium sized, fairly solid and is of good flavor. Desirable for forcing as it can be planted close to the glass and more closely on the bench than the tall growing kinds.

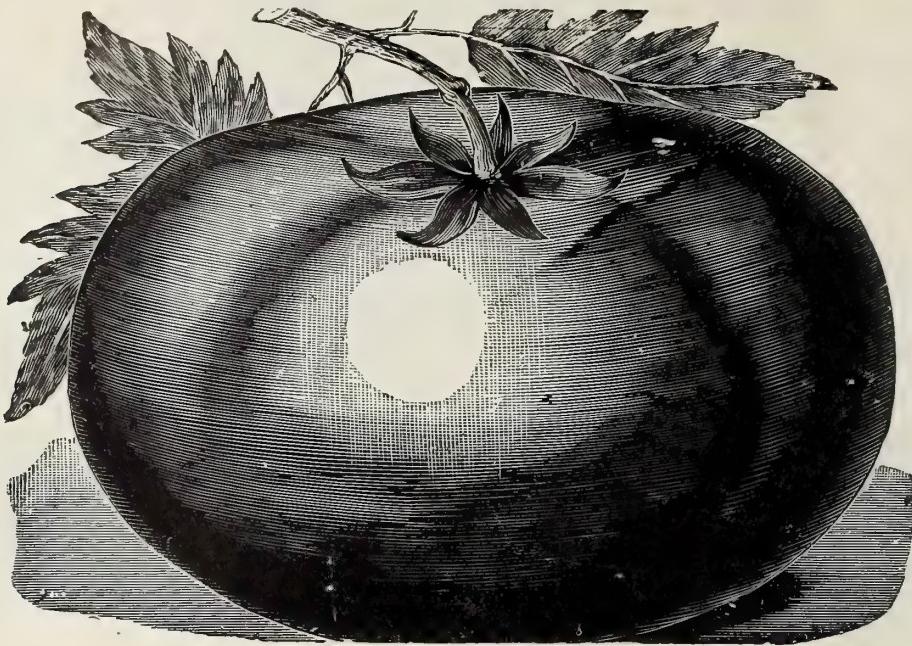
Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

UPRIGHT—

Of dwarf, upright and compact habit, forming a small tree which requires no staking or other support. The fruit is uniform in shape; color a purplish red; very early and wonderfully productive.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

TOMATOES—Continued



Kansas Standard

PARAGON—

Medium early; medium sized; smooth, solid, deep red.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$2.00.

ESSEX HYBRID—

Hardy and productive. The first fruits ripen very early, and it continues in bearing until cut down by frost. Fruit round, smooth and of good size; solid and of fine flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.90.

LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY—

This is the smoothest and best of the large purple sorts. Very productive and used largely for canning. It is extra early, growing in clusters of four or five. It retains its color and size in the late season.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.90.

BALTIMORE PRIZE TAKER—

A larger, smoother fruit than the original stock and one of the smoothest and best of the large, purple sorts. Vines large, vigorous and heavy bearers; fruit large, uniform in size, very smooth; color of skin purplish pink; flesh light pink and of excellent flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 2 oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

CINCINNATI PURPLE—

Medium early; vigorous, heavy bearer. Fruit large, purplish pink in color, flesh light pink. A favorite both for the home garden, market or shipping.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$2.00.

PONDEROSA—

A purple fruited tomato of the largest size. Vine vigorous and very productive. Fruit very solid, fairly smooth and considered of the best quality, especially by those who prefer a tomato quite free from acid. Often reaches a weight of three pounds each.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE—

This, in our estimation, is the "Peerless" amongst the pink tomatoes, a variety of such unusual merit that it

deserves the highest praise and recommendation. It is truly "the Trucker's Favorite." Its fine, smooth, uniformly shaped fruits command the highest market prices and when once a market has found out the meritorious characteristics of this splendid sort, it cannot do without it.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50.

LEMON BLUSH—

Best of the large yellow skinned tomatoes; solid fruit of first class quality. Good to slice up with red fleshed varieties by way of contrast for table use. Makes good preserves.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

ROYAL RED—

Fruit large, bright scarlet, of good quality for canning.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$2.00.

RED PEAR—

Used for preserves and to make "tomato figs." Fruit bright red, distinctly pear shaped and of excellent flavor. Our stock is the true pear shaped and not the larger red plum tomato so often sold under this name.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c.

RED PLUM—

A splendid preserving tomato. About the same as the Yellow Plum, excepting color, and finely flavored. Much esteemed for preserves.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

YELLOW PLUM—

Fruit plum shaped, of clear, deep yellow color. Flesh yellow.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

YELLOW PEAR—

Similar to the Red Pear, but of rich, clear yellow color and quite distinct from the variety sometimes sold under this name.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

Turnips

(*Ruben*)

CULTURE—The Turnip is one of the first seeds to be sown in the spring. As soon as the ground can be worked, spade or plow deeply and prepare the surface finely, raking off all clods and stones. Sow the seeds at once in the freshly dug soil; sow very thinly and rake the seed into the soil one-half inch deep; when up, thin out to six inches apart. Turnips become tough and strong during the hot summer weather and the sowings should be so regulated that they will become fit for use early in summer or late in autumn. For winter use, sow from the middle of July to end of August.

PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF—

An early variety and a great favorite for table use. Leaves few, upright growth. Root of medium size. Color purple and dark red above ground, white below; flesh white, fine grained and tender.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

PURPLE TOP GLOBE—

A globular variety, frequently growing to a weight of eight or ten pounds, very even in shape and of beautiful appearance. The flesh is white, of excellent quality and desirable for table or stock. This variety is a good keeper and fine market stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

WHITE EGG—

A quick growing, egg shaped, perfectly smooth, pure white variety with small tops and rough leaves. The roots grow half out of the ground. The flesh is very sweet, firm and mild, never having the rank, strong taste of some varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

SEVEN TOP—

Cultivated exclusively in the South for the tops which are used for "greens." It is very hardy and will grow all winter, but does not produce a good root. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

Rutabagas, or Swedish Turnips

PURPLE TOP YELLOW RUTABAGA—

The best variety of Swedish turnip in cultivation. Hardy and productive, flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored; shape slightly oblong; terminates abruptly with no side or bottom roots; color deep purple above and bright yellow under ground; leaves small, light green, with little or no neck; the most perfect in form, the richest in flavor, and the best in every respect. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

Our Big \$1 Collection of Garden Seeds

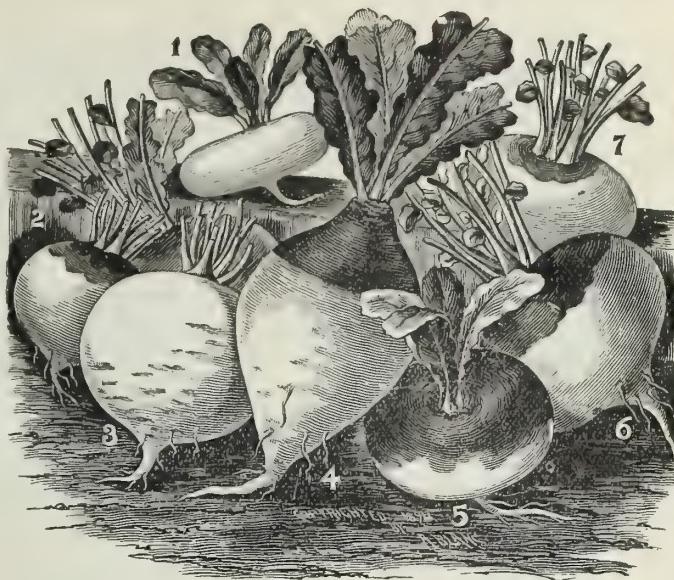
Thirty Standard Packets for \$1.00—Regular Price \$1.50

BEANS—Stringless Green Pod, Golden Wax.
CORN—Early Minnesota.
PEAS—First and Best, American Wonder.
BEETS—Early Blood Turnip.
CABBAGE—Early Jersey Wakefield, All Seasons.
CARROTS—Danver's Half Long.
CELERY—Golden Self Blanching.
CUCUMBER—Early Cluster, Improved Long Green.
LETTUCE—Prize-Head.
MUSK MELON—Rocky Ford.
WATER MELON—Cuban Queen, Sweetheart.

Regular price of this Collection, if bought in single packets, is \$1.50 and we make you the price of \$1.00 for the lot postpaid.

In addition to these packets we throw in for the lady of the house, One Packet of Best Mixed Flowering Sweet Peas and One Packet of Nasturtiums.

REMEMBER—We pay the postage and deliver these 32 packets to you for \$1.00.



PUT POULTRY ON EARLY MARKET WITH "SALINA FORCING FOOD."



All
Home-Grown

Selected Seed Corn

Carefully Sorted and Well Cured

Samples Free
on Request

Yellow Varieties

KANSAS SUNFLOWER—

(90 days). This is a large early yellow corn, ears averaging nearly a foot in length and two inches in diameter, weighing one pound and upwards. The ears are very uniform in size and shape and of a golden color. The stalks grow about eight feet high, are very leafy and furnish large quantities of fodder.

By mail postpaid, per lb. 20c; 3 lbs. 50c; by freight or express, pk. 50c; bu. \$1.75.

KING OF THE EARLIEST—

The earliest Dent variety, ripening in 85 days, and can be grown as far north as any other variety of Dent or Flint corn. Stalks small, with broad leaves. Ears short, twelve to sixteen rowed, well filled. Grain long, yellow, making an extra quality of meal.

Qt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 50c; bu. \$1.75.

GOLDEN BEAUTY—

For general planting in this section we know of no corn that will give better satisfaction than the big, handsome Golden Beauty. It is the largest grained and finest corn in appearance we have ever seen. The cob is small and the grains very large and it is of a beautiful golden yellow color and of fine quality for grinding. It matures in about 110 days and yields abundantly. We recommend Golden Beauty as one which is sure to please every farmer.

By mail, postpaid, per lb. 20c; 3 lbs. 50c; by freight or express, pk. 50c; bu. \$1.75.

KANSAS BEAUTY—

As large and handsome a yellow corn as we have ever seen. The ears are perfect in form and grow to a remarkable size. Well filled out to the extreme tip

of the cob with ten to fourteen rows of bright golden grain. Matures in about 100 days.

By mail, postpaid, per lb. 20c; 3 lbs. 50c; by freight or express, pk. 50c; bu. \$1.75.

GOLDMINE—

This corn, since its introduction a few years since, has attained wide popularity. It is very early and the ears are of good size and shape and of a bright golden yellow color. The grain is very deep and the cob small; 70 pounds of ear corn will often make 60 pounds of shelled corn. It is a very popular corn.

By mail, postpaid, per lb. 20c; 3 lbs. 50c; by freight or express, pk. 50c; bu. \$1.75.

REID'S YELLOW DENT—

This corn originated by the accidental hybridizing of two good varieties and has since been bred up to what it is at the present time—one of the best varieties of yellow corn grown.

The ear is medium in size, remarkably uniform, medium early in maturing; is of bright yellow color, with solid deep grain and small red cob. It has from eighteen to twenty-two rows of kernels to the cob, fifty to sixty grains to the row, and is well filled over the ends, especially the butt, leaving a small shank, which makes it a great favorite.

By mail, postpaid, per lb. 20c; 3 lbs. 50c; by freight or express, pk. 50c; bu. \$1.75.

HILDRETH'S YELLOW DENT—

This is a large growing variety. The ear is large and well rounded at butt and tip. The kernels are inclined to be small, but are very deep. Indentation medium rough; color, deep golden yellow.

Price, pk. 50c; bu. \$1.75.

SEED CORN—Continued

WHITE VARIETIES

BOONE COUNTY WHITE—

A pure bred white corn of very large size and of high fattening and milling qualities. For general planting through this state the result is highly satisfactory in all soils and seasons. It matures in about 115 days, the cob being comparatively small, very solid and a great producer. It is one of the best White Corns in existence.

By mail, postpaid, per lb. 20c; 3 lbs. 60c; by freight or express, pk. 50c; bu. \$1.75.

SILVERMINE—

A fine white corn growing about seven or eight feet high. Every stalk bears a good ear—sometimes two or three. The ears are long and uniform, often 10 to 12 inches in length, with usually eighteen rows of deep, pure white grain. The cob is small and well filled out at the ends. It is a remarkably heavy cropper and is sure to please all who give it a trial. Matures in about 110 days.

By mail, postpaid, per lb. 20c; 3 lbs. 50c; by freight or express, pk. 50c; bu. \$1.75.

CHAMPION WHITE PEARL—

This is a pure white, extra early, maturing in 90 to 100 days, and is a pure dent corn. The grain is extra deep and wide and cob very small. The stalk is short and thick; roots deeply with ear growing low upon it. It is undoubtedly one of the very best varieties of white corn.

By mail, postpaid, per lb. 20c; 3 lbs. 50c; by freight or express, pk. 50c; bu. \$1.75.

HICKORY KING—(110 days)

This is an entirely distinct variety amongst the white corn, combining the largest grain with the smallest cob. A single grain will completely cover the cob of an ear broken in half. It is a great yielder, giving more shelled corn to the acre bulk of ears than any other white variety. It is satisfied with any kind of soil, and will produce good strong stalks, bearing two, and occasionally three good ears. We recommend it very highly.

Lb. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 50c; bu. \$1.75.

Red Corn

BLOODY BUTCHER—(100 days).

This corn resists the drouth better than any other variety. Ears long and of perfect shape. Grain deep yellow, mottled with red, having the appearance of being spotted with blood. Lb. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 50c; bu. \$1.75.

Calico

IMPROVED CALICO—

This old-fashioned striped Calico corn has always been popular as a feeding corn. Very deep grained and heavy.

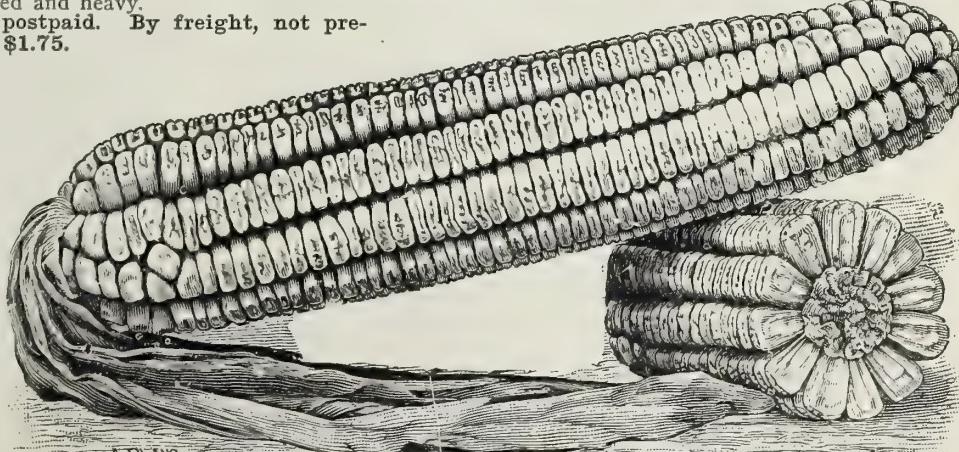
Price, 3 lbs. 60c postpaid. By freight, not prepaid, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 50c; bu. \$1.75.

Pop Corn

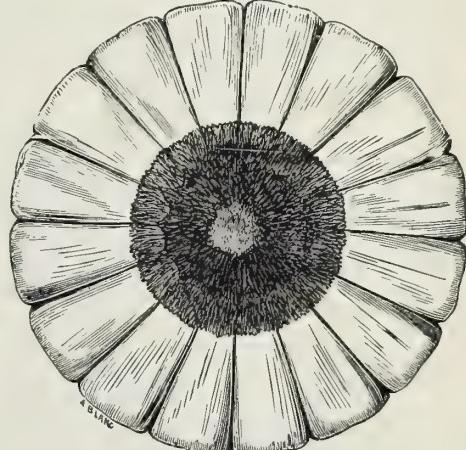
QUEEN'S GOLDEN

A fine yellow sort. Pops perfectly white and VERY LARGE. Shelled.

By mail, 1 lb 20c; express or freight, 10c per lb.; 5 lbs. 30c; 25 lbs. \$1.25.



Golden Beauty



White Pearl



Grains of Golden Beauty

Field Seeds

Oats

RED TEXAS OATS—

This has been our leading variety for several years. It is early and a good yielder. Our seed is all acclimated by having been grown at least one year in northern Kansas. We can furnish it well cleaned by the machine at the market price, and we can furnish it at a trifle higher price well fanned by fanning mill. This last grade has all the light grains blown out and is excellent seed. Ask us for sample. Ask for prices.

KHERSON OATS—

This is an extra early, hardy and good yielding oat, but not as popular in Kansas as the Texas Red. Prices quoted on application owing to fluctuation of prices.

Barley

SIX-ROWED—

It is one of the very best six-rowed barleys grown, with kernels plumper and fuller than the best Scotch barley. It is early in ripening which helps it to fill well; thus it is always plump.

Market Price.

Seed Rye

WINTER RYE—

While it is usually sown in the fall for pasture it is often sown in early spring for pasture, making a quick growth for hog lots, etc.

Market Price.

Russian Speltz or Emmer

A grain for dry lands introduced from Russia. This is a remarkable grain, and should receive the attention of all farmers. It is a species of drouth resisting Barley, and not inclined to rust. It will produce a fair crop under almost any condition of climate, but grows best in dry prairie regions with hot summers, giving excellent results. Thrives on poor land in stony ground. The experiment stations of both Dakotas report that it resists drouth more than oats or barley. All animals eat it greedily and are fond of the straw. It will undoubtedly become a regular valuable crop for stock feed. Sow 70 to 80 pounds per acre very early, same as barley or oats. Our seed is Kansas grown and acclimated.

Dwarf Essex Rape

Main standby of the English farmer in raising choice mutton. Perfectly hardy and of remarkable fattening properties. Easily grown. One acre will pasture 36 head of two months, lambs will make a gain of from 8 to 12 pounds per month. Pigs and cattle are also extremely fond of it. A very rank grower and bears heavy manuring and high cultivation. Sow at intervals of several weeks and secure a supply of good feed. Sow in June. Rape should be fed in August, though if a first crop be cut about 4 inches from the ground an after growth would be useful later. Does well sown with oats. If soil is clear and clean sow broadcast, otherwise in drills, and cultivate same as corn. Poultrymen will do well to sow a small patch to feed green to growing chicks. Can be sown on wheat stubble, furnishing excellent pasture late in the fall. Broadcasted it takes 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 90c; 25 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$7.50.



ABLAC

Red Texas Oats

FIELD SEEDS—Continued

Field Peas

WHITE CANADA—

Peas deserve more general cultivation. They are equal to corn in fattening hogs and are ready for feed several weeks earlier. Can be sown advantageously with oats or will do well alone. As a land fertilizer they are very beneficial. For such the crop should be plowed under when they begin to bloom. They will grow on most any kind of land.

Prices on application.

WHIPPOORWILL COW PEAS—

A favorite in Oklahoma, Kansas and the South. Price by freight, pk. 90c; bu. \$3.25, sacks included. Write for prices on larger quantities

NEW ERA COW PEAS—

The earliest variety and the best sort for the North and West.

By freight, not prepaid, pk. 90c; bu. (60 lbs.) \$3.25; sacks included.

Sorghums

WHITE KAFFIR CORN—

An excellent fodder plant, yielding two crops of fodder during a season. It grows from 4 to 5 feet high, making a straight, upright growth. The stalks keep green and are brittle and juicy, making excellent fodder, either green or dried, which is highly relished by cattle, horses and mules. The seed crop is also heavy. For the grain, sow in rows 3 feet apart, 4 to 5 lbs. of seed to the acre. For fodder sow $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bushel either broadcast or in drills.

Prices on application.

RED KAFFIR CORN—

Very similar to the White except that the seed is of red color. Ripens a little earlier and is said to withstand drought even better than the white.

Ask for price.

CANE, EARLY AMBER—

Popular and well known. It is the earliest variety, rich in saccharine matter, making a desired fodder.

Price by mail, postpaid, lb. 15c; by express or freight, lb. 5c; 10 lbs. 35c; larger amounts at market price.

CANE, EARLY ORANGE—

Ten to fifteen days later than the Early Amber; a strong grower and very popular.

Price same as Early Amber.

CANE, COLEMAN—

Another excellent variety both for syrup and for fodder. It is short and stocky and has very large seed.

MILO MAIZE—

The seed is usually sown in rows at the rate of about two quarts per acre and the crop cultivated in the same manner as corn.

Prices— By mail, postpaid, lb. 20c; 3 lbs. 45c; by express or freight, lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 50c; 25 lbs. or more at 3c per lb. Ask for prices in larger lots.

JERUSALEM CORN—

A non-saccharine sorghum, especially adapted for cultivation in dry sections. It is a sure cropper, yielding an immense crop of flat, white, soft grain, similar

to *White Kaffir Corn* and very valuable as a feed for stock and poultry of all kinds. The plant grows about three feet high, making a single large head at the top of the main stalk and numerous side heads on the side shoots. It can be depended on to make a crop almost every year, regardless of unfavorable conditions of climate. Three pounds of seed in drills is required to plant an acre.

Prices— By mail, lb. 20c; 3 lbs. 50c; by express or freight, lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. or more at 6c lb.

BROWN DOURRHA—(Durra)

Similar to the Jerusalem Corn. Grain same size and shape, but of brown color instead of white, as the Jerusalem Corn. It withstands dry weather better than Kaffir Corn and Milo Maize, and is a surer cropper every year. Raised more for the grain than for fodder. Yields immensely. Three or four pounds will plant an acre. **Lb. 10c.**

Millet

GERMAN MILLET—

An enormous yielder. It has produced 4 to 5 tons of hay to the acre, and from 70 to 80 bushels of seed. It is sown in the spring on newly broken prairie, and after harvesting it leaves the ground in the finest condition for wheat. Sow 25 to 40 pounds to the acre.

COMMON MILLET—

It is an annual grass with juicy, tender and luxuriant leaves, much relished by all kinds of stock; makes good hay. Sow 25 to 40 pounds to the acre.

SIBERIAN or RUSSIAN MILLET—

It is claimed to be the most wonderfully productive and satisfactory forage plant, possessing in a superior degree all of the essential merits of any of the older sorts—exceeding them by far—besides many other points of excellence that distinguishes it and render it a most valuable addition to the list of forages. If the claims are well founded, it is destined to take front rank, if it is not to lead all the rest.

Broom Corn

IMPROVED EVERGREEN—

A favorite in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. Grows to a great length and if cut at the proper time retains a good color.

Price by mail, lb. 15c; by express or freight, pk. 35c; bu. \$1.25.

OKLAHOMA DWARF—

This variety grows only three or four feet high and is much easier handled than the tall growing sorts. The brush is straight, smooth and of good quality.

Price by mail, lb. 20c; by express or freight, pk. 75c; bu. \$2.50.

Flax

This is a quick crop, being sown in April and harvested in July. There is always a ready market for the seed and at prices that have ruled the past few years, there are few crops that would bring better profits per acre.

Grass Seeds

Bromus Inermis

or

Hungarian Brome Grass

A Wonderful Drouth Resister. A Grass for the Stock Raiser. All Cattle Like It.

This pre-eminent drouth-resisting grass stands at the head of all, and is destined to lead as the most satisfactory and valuable forage grass in all localities where arid soils demand a plant with ability to stand the drouth. Stands intense cold equally well. May be sown in autumn with winter wheat, or early in spring. In southern states sow in February or March preparing lands as for other grasses. Blooms in north in June, and earlier in southern states.

Its nature is to stool out and thus does not show its best until the second season. It seldom produces seed the first year. Aside from alfalfa no grass has fulfilled the promise to the western farmer better than Bromus Intermiss. It meets drouth as well as wet and cold, and for Kansas, we know of no grass to equal it. Many of our large ranchers are planting it extensively.

Prices—By mail, postpaid, per lb. 25c; by express or freight, lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. at 11c; 100 lbs. at 10c per pound.

Timothy

(*Phleum pratense*)

As a crop of hay timothy is probably unsurpassed by any other kind of grass. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses; yields more nutritious matter than any other forage plant or grass. Being an early grass it is well adapted to spring and summer grazing too. Sow 10 to 12 pounds to the acre. **Lb. 20c.**

Red Top or Herd Grass

Grows well on all soils, whether sandy, thin dry lands or rich heavy or wet soils; it is one of the most satisfactory grasses that can be grown, a fine pasture grass and also well suited for meadows. It sends out shoots at the base which take root at every point, forming a dense thick sod. It is not injured by tramping.

Price for fancy seed, by mail, postpaid, lb. 30c; by express or freight, lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 25 lbs. or more 17c per pound.

Orchard Grass

One of the best grasses for pasture or meadow. It is a hardy, vigorous grower and succeeds in the shade as well as in the sunshine. Especially valuable for sowing in orchard or woodland. It grows well on all soils except on stiff, heavy clay or wet land. It starts very early in the spring and on good soil it can be cut two or three times in a season.

Price by mail, postpaid, lb. 30c; by express or freight, 10 lbs. \$1.90; 25 lbs. or more at 18c per lb.

English or Perennial Rye Grass

A low growing grass of little value for meadows, but very desirable for pastures or lawns. Like Kentucky Blue Grass, it forms a dense, even sod and grows so quickly that by its use a fine lawn may be had in six weeks from sowing. It makes a quicker, leafier growth than any other grass, succeeds in the shade as well as

in the open and may be sown with good results in orchards or woodland pastures. Much used for fall and spring pasture. Sow in the spring or fall at the rate of about twenty-five pounds to the acre.

Prices—By mail, postpaid, lb. 20c; by express or freight, lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 90c; 25 lbs. or more at 9c per pound.

Alfalfa

With the possible exception of Red Clover, it is the most valuable forage plant in cultivation. Where alfalfa thrives, there prospers the farmer. In the west, it is the very foundation of cheap and profitable production of pork, mutton and dairy products. It starts very early in the spring and yields successive cuttings until very late in the fall.

Prices—Per lb., by mail postpaid, 30c. Prices on larger quantities quoted on application.

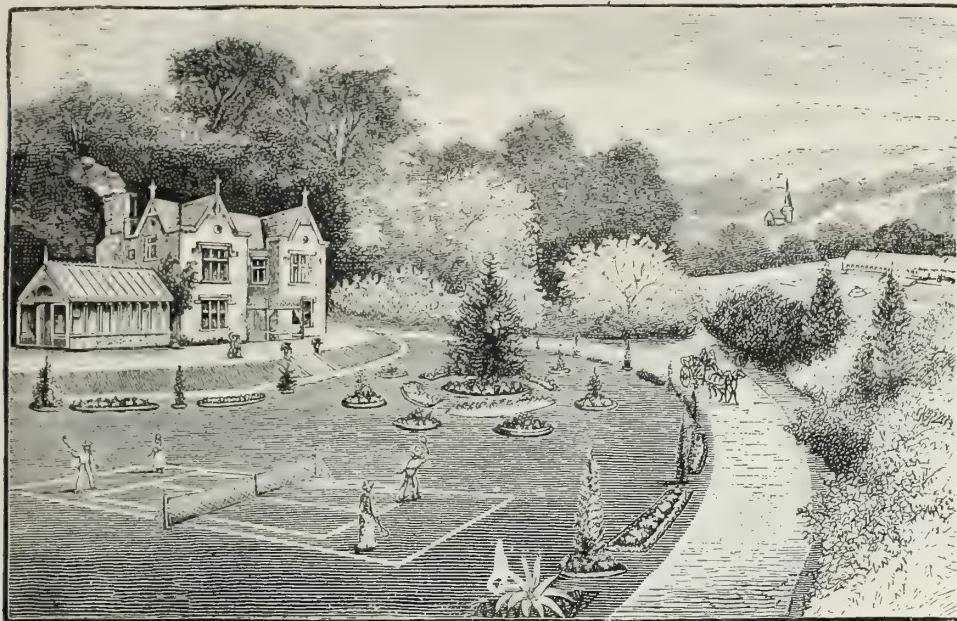
Red Clover

This is one of the most important of all forage plants. Where Red Clover can be successfully grown it takes the lead over all other forage crops. It enriches the soil, furnishes an immense amount of grazing, large crops of excellent hay and is a profitable seed crop. It is usually sown with wheat or oats early in the spring. Sow eight to twelve pounds per acre, when sown alone.

Price by mail, lb. 35c. Special prices on quantities.



Brome Grass



Lawn Grass Mixtures

FANCY KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—

A number of people prefer to sow a straight Kentucky Blue Grass for Lawns and we are prepared to furnish the fancy grade. There is no money saved in buying a cheap grade because it costs a cent or two a pound less as you do not get a stand and your labor costs as much for poor seed as for the best seed. We are prepared to furnish you the fancy grade at the following prices:

If sold over our counter or shipped by freight or express at purchaser's expense we charge as follows: Lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS—

This is an especially prepared mixture of the choicest seeds, suitable for using for making the finest lawns. It is sometimes known as Central Park Mixture. A trial of it will convince one that it is one of the best mixtures that can be purchased. We prepare this ourselves and guarantee it to contain only fancy goods.

Prices—1 lb. 35c; 3 lbs. \$1.00 postpaid. Sold over our counter or shipped by freight or express at purchaser's expense, lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$28.50.

WHITE CLOVER—

A favorite dwarf, low growing sort of great value for pastures; succeeds on all soils and under all conditions. All stock fattens on it. Valuable also as a plant for bees and as a green food for poultry. Sown with Kentucky Blue Grass or English Rye Grass, it makes an excellent lawn. Sow five pounds per acre, when sown alone.

Price—By mail, 1b. 50c; by express or freight at purchaser's expense, 1b. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.70.

BERMUDA GRASS—

A southern grass of great value for lawn. It succeeds on all soils, throwing out long creeping runners which take root at every joint, forming a tough thick sod, binding the loosest soils and soils damaged by washing. It grows luxuriantly during the driest weather and will withstand the winters as far north as Central Kansas. Sow in spring, five pounds per acre. This grass is much used in the south for lawns; it forms an even growth of fine light green color.

Price by mail, postpaid, 1b. \$1.35; by express or freight, 1b. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$10.00.

Lawn Fertilizer

Advantages of Commercial Fertilizer—It is a recognized fact that Lawn Grass needs nourishment, for which reason many people put on an application of barnyard manure. This barnyard manure is not only offensive in odor and appearance, but also involves considerable labor in the application and subsequent removal. It is also full of weed seeds which will cause much trouble later on.

Helmet Brand Lawn Fertilizer has none of these objectionable features, and fifty pounds of it contains more nourishment than a wagon load of manure.

Directions for Use—We recommend about fifty pounds per thousand square feet of lawn.

100 pounds, \$2.00; 125 pounds, \$2.40; 500 pounds, \$9.25.



WHAT WE LIKE TO EAT

BILLY CHICK:—Hurry Pa with my dish of Salina Chick Food.

SUSIE CHICK:—The Doctor says for us to eat Salina Chick Food three times every day.

JIMMIE CHICK:—Salina Chick Food for mine every time, but let me have it quick.

MOTHER CHICK:—Give them each a big bowl full; Pa; the doctor says to fill them up on it three times a day and there will be no doctor bills.

MIKE CHICK:—No Candy or Pie for me when I can get Salina Chick Food. Pass the sack Pa.

ANNIE CHICK:—Hurry up Pa, I'm about starved. Salina Chick Food gives me such an appetite that I can hardly wait.

FATHER CHICK:—Ma, you help me wait on these kids. Salina Chick Food sure gives them an appetite and besides making them grow like weeds, they never show the least sign of sickness.

SAVE YOUR CHICKS

Read What Other Poultrymen Say

Why Do You Raise Chickens, Anyway? Just to Keep Yourself Busy?

Start the Chicks **RIGHT**, then Keep Them Right—then the Chicks Make You Money.
How Can You Do This? Feed "Salina Chick Food."

THE PRINCIPAL CONSTITUENTS—Hemp Seed, Meat Meal, Ground Bone, Charcoal, Cracked Rice, etc.

HOW TO FEED IT—It should be fed to chicks from the time they are hatched, until they are five or six weeks old. Feed it dry, we would recommend one of our Automatic Grit and Shell boxes for feeding as it keeps the feed clean and the chicks can get at it when they want to eat.

WHO USES IT?—Everyone who has tried it once.

DOES IT PAY TO USE IT?—Read what others say.

REGISTERED with the Manhattan Agricultural College, and every sack is tagged with analysis of the contents.

WHY USE IT?—If the chicks are not properly raised and cared for the egg production will not be as you expect it.

There are certain things which go to the make-up of a chicken which is not found in the ordinary feeds found on the farm.

Poultrymen all over Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado are using our Salina Chick Food with results that are so satisfactory to them that they write us that they will not do without it, if it is possible to get it. Read what others say about Salina Foods on page 43.

PRICES—50 lb. Bag, \$1.25. 100 lb. Bag, \$2.25.

Special Prices on large quantities. Ask your dealer for it; if he hasn't it, write us.

SOME OF THE CONSTITUENTS

- BLOOD MEAL
- MEAT MEAL
- GROUND BONE
- OILMEAL
- CHARCOAL
- SUNFLOWER
- SALT LODGE
- CONKEY'S LAYING TONIC
- ALFALFA MEAL

A Nest After Using Laying Food

WHY Are You Feeding Your Hens

Better keep the hens busy and make them yield you a profit. Don't keep the hens unless they keep you.

Any old hen will lay an egg once in a while in warm weather, she simply can't help it. She has to do it or break a spring.

In winter, when eggs are scarce and high in price, is when you want her to produce eggs.

What is a hen anyway? Simply a machine which makes a rather clever egg-shell and stuffs it full of something good to eat. The hen should do this, but does she always do it?

There is as much difference in the quality of eggs as there is between the sun and moon. Feed a cow garlic and the milk will show it. If your chickens do not have wholesome food the eggs show it.

**You Can Make Your Hens Lay
and Make Them
Lay Good Eggs**

Feed SALINA Laying Food

SOME OF THE CONSTITUENTS:—Blood Meal, Meat Meal, Ground Bone, Oilmeal, Alfalfa Meal, Charcoal, Sunflower Seed, Salt-Lode, Conkey's Laying Tonic, etc.

Any of these ingredients if fed alone even, is splendid for the laying hen, but when mixed together in the proportions as we have it mixed, it keeps the hen in the best possible health and *keeps the egg production at the highest point.*

Anyway?

Just to Give Yourself a Job?

HOW TO FEED IT.

To be fed in mash once a day, the evening recommended. If fed in the evening the elements get in their work during the night. Feed Mash warm in winter and cold in hot weather.

HOW MUCH TO FEED.

100 pound sack will last ten hens two months.

**Hens That Lay
ARE
Hens That Pay**

Salina Laying Food keeps them laying to the limit and also keeps them in the best of health.

Prices—50 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$2.25. Special prices on large quantities.

“SALINA” FORCING FOOD

Broilers and Frys Produced in Half Time

PRINCIPAL INGREDIENTS:—Meat Meal, Oil-meal, Poultry Bone, Charcoal, Ground Alfalfa, Salt-Lode, etc.

When rapid growth is required, as in Frys, Broilers and Roasters, “Salina” Forcing Food should be used for best results.

FEED AS FOLLOWS:

FIRST WEEK—Salina Chick Food.

SECOND WEEK—Salina Chick Food.

THIRD WEEK—Add one feed daily of Salina Forcing Food.

FIFTH WEEK—Two feeds daily of Salina Forcing Food.

SIXTH WEEK—Three daily feeds of Forcing Food.

Profits for the Poultryman

It is a well known fact to the poultrymen of the country that in order to get the highest prices for their poultry, it is necessary to place their fowls on the market in the very best possible condition, and at the very earliest possible moment.

There are always consumers who are willing to pay the price if you can deliver the goods, and the goods in this case is “Frys and Broilers with a large quantity of the very best quality of meat.”

The heavy chicken is not necessarily up to these requirements. The weight may be made up chiefly of bone—the frame of the fowl may be big, it may possess very little meat. In order to bring the highest price the fowl must be “finished”—it must have an exceptionally large quantity of “meat on its bones,” and this meat must be of the very highest quality.

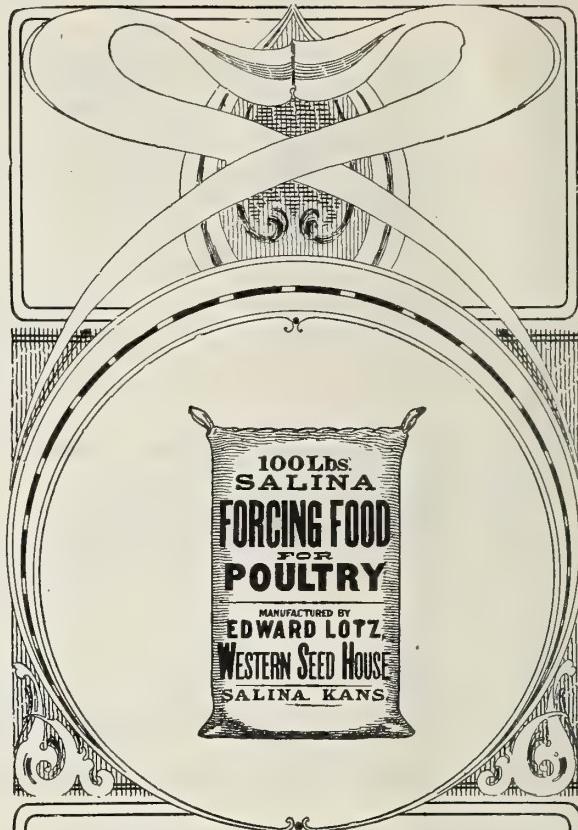
Prices: 50 lb. Sack \$1.25. 100 lb. Sack \$2.25

Special Prices on Large Quantities

IT WILL PAY YOU TO USE SOME OF

Armour's Helmet Brand Fertilizer

FOR YOUR MELONS. READ ABOUT IT ON ANOTHER PAGE OF THIS CATALOGUE



Produces
**Broilers and Frys
in Half Time**

All Poultrymen Pleased

"NEVER WITHOUT IT."

Ada, Kan., July 14, 1910.

The Western Seed House, Salina, Kansas.

Gentlemen:—I have handled a good deal of your "Salina" Chick Food and find it to give splendid satisfaction. When a person starts to use it, it usually means that he will keep right on buying.

Yours very truly,

L. S. DRAKE.

"FILLS THE BILL."

Quinter, Kan., July 14, 1910.

The Western Seed House, Salina, Kansas.

Gentlemen:—Your "Salina" brands of Poultry Food fills the bill in this country. They are just what our poultry raisers want and a mere trial of them convinces every poultry buyer that he cannot afford to do without it.

Yours very truly,

L. A. HAWKINS.

"LOOK HERE."

Logan, Kan., July 14, 1910.

The Western Seed House, Salina, Kansas.

Gentlemen:—At the time of our Poultry Show, two years ago, I gave an order for 15 bags of your "Salina" brand of Poultry Foods. We have found them to give the best of satisfaction as you will note by the number of orders given you since then.

Yours very truly,

ABRAM TROUP,
Manager Big Four Poultry Ass'n.

"THE BEST OUT."

Council Grove, Kan., July 14, 1910.

The Western Seed House, Salina, Kansas.

Gentlemen:—While I got started late with your "Salina" Poultry Foods this spring, I have found it to give the best satisfaction wherever I have sold it. As I bought from you in ton and one-half ton lots you can see that I have worked up a good business on it.

Yours very truly,

A. C. VAN CAMP.

"NOT A CHICK LOST."

Salina, Kan., April 28, 1909.

Gentlemen:—We have just completed raising a bunch of about eighty incubator chickens. They were fed daily on "Salina" Brand Chick Food and we were highly pleased with the results. Not a chick lost. We can recommend its use to any poultryman who desires to raise chicks rapidly and successfully.

Yours truly,

MITCHELL'S.

Agents for "Mandy Lee" Incubator.

"USED 10,000 POUNDS."

Culver, Kan., July 22, 1910.

The Western Seed House, Salina, Kansas.

Gentlemen:—Having handled over 10,000 pounds of your "Salina" Brand Chick, Forcing and Laying Foods in the last eight months, I wish to advise you that it pleases all to whom I sell it.

There is some satisfaction in handling an article which brings me trade and holds it. "Salina Foods" do that.

Please arrange that I may continue to have the exclusive sale of "Salina Foods" in Culver.

Yours very truly,

F. M. PIXLEY.

"MAKES CUSTOMERS."

Lucas, Kan., July 14, 1910.

The Western Seed House, Salina, Kansas.

Gentlemen:—Your "Salina" brands of Poultry Foods are splendid sellers. I have ordered a good many shipments from you this spring, ten bags at a time, and it is a pleasure for me to handle them as they please my customers immensely.

Yours very truly,

J. C. CLOEPFIL.

"SURPRISED HIM."

Russell, Kan., July 13, 1910.

The Western Seed House, Salina, Kansas.

Gentlemen:—When you offered to ship me four sacks of your "Salina" Poultry Food on trial I did not believe that I could do much with it, but as your offer was fair enough, I accepted it.

I was surprised at the way it sold. It seemed to please everyone who tried it. From my experience with it I can highly recommend it.

Yours very truly,

W. H. HARRIS.

"FILLS THE BILL."

Wilson, Kan., July 14, 1910.

The Western Seed House, Salina, Kansas.

Gentlemen:—"Salina" Chick Food fills the bill. It is just what our poultry raisers want. No poultryman can afford to be without it.

Yours very truly,

W. H. BERGER.

"HITS THE RIGHT SPOT."

Tescott, Kan., July 14, 1910.

The Western Seed House, Salina, Kansas.

Gentlemen:—When we have "Salina" Poultry Foods in stock we find that it makes us customers, as it satisfies every one who raises chickens. The poultry business is getting to be a big thing in this country and your foods hit the right spot.

Yours very truly,

E. H. BROOKS.

"NO KICKS."

Arnold, Kan., July 14, 1910.

The Western Seed House, Salina, Kansas.

Gentlemen:—No kicks coming on "Salina" Poultry Foods. Our Poultry Raisers are well pleased with them and feel that they cannot get along without them.

Yours very truly,

ARNOLD MER. CO.,
Arnold, Kansas.

"NONE EQUAL TO IT."

McPherson, Kan., July 14, 1910.

The Western Seed House, Salina, Kansas.

Gentlemen:—Your "Salina" Poultry Foods give universal satisfaction wherever we have sold it, and we have sold a great deal of it. We have found none that equals it.

Yours very truly,

C. F. AIKMAN.

"EVERYBODY LIKES IT."

Holland, Kan., July 14, 1910.

The Western Seed House, Salina, Kansas.

Gentlemen:—Our Poultry Raisers keep on wanting your "Salina" Foods. We have sold a lot of your Chick Food and every one likes it. It is a boon to the poultryman.

Yours very truly,

C. W. BELL.

"FINEST THING OUT."

Salina, Kan., July 18, 1910.

I think your "Salina" Poultry Foods the finest thing out for poultry. No trouble to raise chickens with it. We have a finer lot of chickens this year than we ever had, and "Salina Poultry Foods" is the cause of it all.

MRS. OSCAR GREEN.

"NEVER FAILS TO PLEASE."

Ellsworth, Kan., July 12, 1910.

The Western Seed House, Salina, Kansas.

Gentlemen:—We have handled in the neighborhood of four tons of "Salina" Chick, Forcing and Laying Foods in the past five months.

The Poultry Raisers around here have found them to give the very best of satisfaction. We did not believe that we could sell much of it, but we have changed our minds. It sells itself when given a chance, as it never fails to satisfy.

Yours very truly,

GORDENIER & SON.

"ALL PLEASED."

Lincolnville, Kan., July 14, 1910.

The Western Seed House, Salina, Kansas.

Gentlemen:—I have handled considerable of your Poultry Foods and find them to give good satisfaction to every one of my custmoers.

Yours very truly,

H. H. POPPE.

"NONE DISSATISFIED."

Marquette, Kan., July 14, 1910.

The Western Seed House, Salina, Kansas.

Gentlemen:—Your "Salina" Poultry Foods give first class satisfaction to all our customers. No dissatisfied customers when we sell them.

Yours very truly,

G. W. CARLSON & CO.

Louse Powders

(CANS WITH SIFTER TOPS)

**INTERNATIONAL—**

We have handled this product for the past 10 years and have found it one that does the work.

Per Can.....25 cents

ELECTRIC COMPOUND—

This is a Louse Powder on which we had a heavy run last year. It kills the Lice. Per Can.....25 cents

CONKEY'S—

This is a splendid powder. All Conkey's Remedies are guaranteed to do the work. Per Can.....25 cents

PRATT'S—

We have handled this Powder for the past twenty-five years. We have some customers who will use nothing but this kind.

Per Can.....25 cents

(Add 15c to any of the above if by mail.)

Bloodmeal

This is conceded to be one of the greatest egg-producers on earth, containing 80-87 per cent protein. If you want winter eggs, Blood Meal will bring them. It is one of the cheapest foods there is; one pound is equal to 16 pounds of fresh meat. One heaping tablespoonful fed once a day in a mash to each 12 hens will make an increase in eggs that will be surprising.

Prices:

5 pounds.....	\$.25
25 pounds.....	1.25
50 pounds.....	2.25
100 pounds.....	4.25

Coarse Meatmeal

This is a concentrated food containing 60 per cent of protein and considerable phosphate of lime. It is one of the products of the Armour Packing Co. After the grease has been extracted from the meat it is baked to a crisp in an oven and then ground to a meal about the size of corn chop. There is more albumen in one pound of meat than in a bushel of corn.

Prices:

10 pounds.....	\$.40
25 pounds.....	1.00
50 pounds.....	1.75
100 pounds.....	3.50

Ground Poultry Bone

This is made of the hardest and best beef bones, thoroughly dried and free from grease. It is very rich in Bone Phosphate of Lime, which is the necessary element in making good egg shell or building up the frame of the chicken. Coarse, fine or medium.

Prices:

10 pounds.....	\$.40
25 pounds.....	.85
50 pounds.....	1.60
100 pounds.....	3.00

Mica Crystal Grit

Contains Sodium Magnesium, Lime and Iron natural chemical properties which every poultry dealer knows are necessary to produce paying hens. It creates perfect digestion because it keeps things in the crop on the move, owing to the fact that the corners of the pieces always remain sharp.

Prices:

10 pounds.....	\$.20
25 pounds.....	.40
50 pounds.....	.70
100 pounds.....	1.25

Poultry Shells

Fine or Coarse.

Prices:

100 pounds.....	\$.85
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Charcoal for Poultry

Pure Charcoal is an excellent aid in arresting bowel complaints, and is both simple and harmless. We can offer you charcoal in its original size, leaving it to the feeder to pulverize to suit himself. It is very easily pulverized and should be used by all poultrymen.

Prices for Pulverized Charcoal:

10 pounds.....	\$.40
100 pounds.....	3.00

Ground Alfalfa

It is very rich in albumen. Properly fed it promotes general health and the fowls are kept in the best of condition. It is especially beneficial during the moulting season. This is a grand green winter food. It furnishes protein, lime and other mineral salts.

Prices:

100 pounds.....	\$ 1.00
Under 100 pounds, 1½c per pound	

Sprayers for Poultrymen and Farmers



Fig. 662



Fig. 659



Fig. 675



No. 662 as a Fire Fighter

Fig. 659—The "Success" Bucket Sprayer—

This pump is excellent for whitewashing and disinfecting Poultry Houses and Stables; also for washing windows and buggies, for putting out fires and for various other purposes, in addition to the regular work of spraying.

All parts coming in contact with the liquid are made of brass.

This pump throws a steady stream and if it does not satisfy we will take it back and refund the money. It is fitted with 3 ft. of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch hose.

Price, freight paid.....\$5.00

Fig. 662—

All working parts are of brass. Fitted with five gallon, galvanized tank. Sliding cover prevents liquid from splashing out. Four feet of hose and extension pipe furnished. For Poultry Houses, putting out fires, washing buggies, etc.

Price \$10.00

Fig. 675—Knapsack Sprayer—

The copper tank holds five gallons. The best sprayer of its kind on the market.

Price, Complete.....\$15.00

Fig. 651—"Gardener's Choice"—

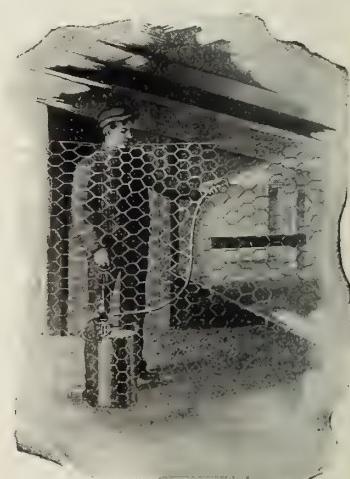
Thirty-three inches from hub to hub. Thirty inches from ground to top of tank. Hard wood tank, holding 24 gallons. Light and easy to work. Well made and strong. Weight packed 115 pounds.

Price, Complete.....\$15.00

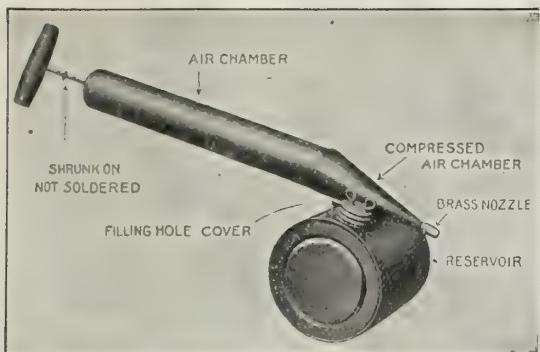
Freight prepaid to any point in Kansas.



Fig. 651



No. 662—For the Poultrymen



Continuous Sprayer

This combines the points of the common hand sprayer and the compressed air sprayer. Instead of throwing a spray in spurts, it throws a continuous spray with little effort. It is serviceable in spraying all kinds of insecticides, Fly knockers, etc., for spraying plants and bushes, for use about poultry houses, stables, etc. We recommend this as one of the best sprayers that has ever been put on the market. It is unequalled because the liquids can be sprayed thoroughly over a surface with little effort and with saving of the liquid. The Sprayer comes in two styles with the following prices:—

Galvanized \$1.25—Brass \$1.50. Add 25c for express charges.

No. 7—TIN, SINGLE TUBE “Lightning Sprayer”

The accompanying cut shows our Single Tube Tin Sprayer. The air chamber measures 18 inches in length by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and the reservoir holds about one quart. It has a single brass tube extending into the reservoir, and therefore throws the spray straight ahead, although it will spray in any direction desired.

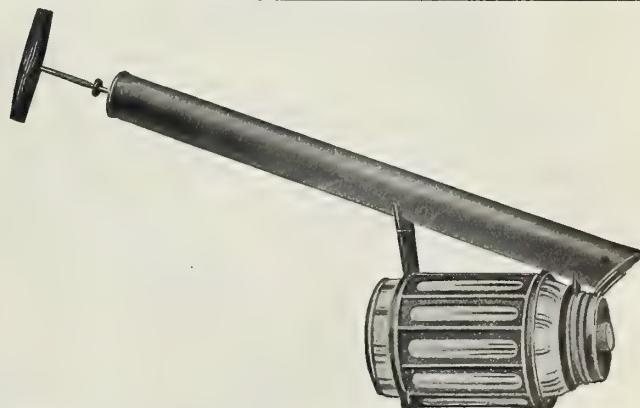
Price—40c each; by mail, postpaid, 65c.



OUR No. 20—THE King of All Sprayers

The No. 20 glass will spray anything in liquid form, and is adapted especially for general farm use, such as spraying potatoes, garden vegetables, plants of every description, etc. For an all-round durable and up-to-date sprayer they cannot be excelled. These sprayers give a fine mist spray, covering a radius of two and one-half feet.

Price—75c each.



COMMON MEASURES

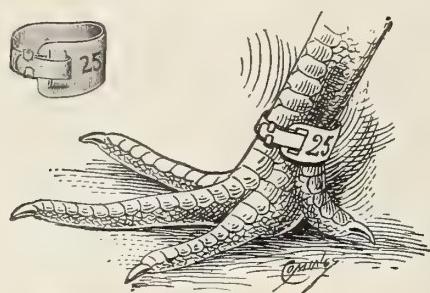
60 drops equal 1 teaspoonful.
4 teaspoonfuls equal 1 tablespoonful.
8 teaspoonfuls equal 1 ounce.
4 ounces equal 1 gill.
4 gills equal 1 pint.
2 pints equal 1 quart.
4 quarts equal 1 gallon.
3 gallons (about) equal 1 pailful.

$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful to 1 tumbler of water.
1 teaspoonful to 1 pint of water.
10 teaspoonfuls to 1 gallon of water.

How to Make a One Per Cent Solution
(1 Part to 100).

$\frac{1}{2}$ tumbler to 1 pail of water.
1 tumbler to 6 gallons of water.
1 pint to 12 gallons of water.

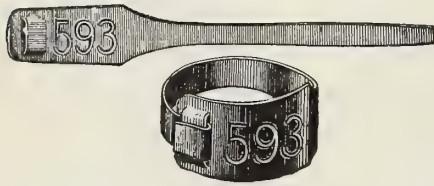
Champion Leg Bands



Made of Aluminum.

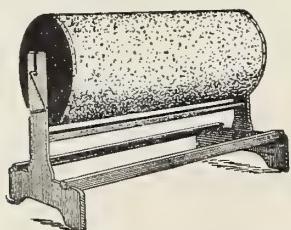
Prices—12, 15c; 25, 25c; 50, 45c; 100, 75c. Postage paid.

Copper Leg Bands



Prices—Same as for Champion Bands.

Lice Killing Machine



Every poultryman needs one of these machines. Twelve inches in diameter and 29½ inches long. Turn handle slowly seven times after filling it with the poultry and putting in 1 teaspoonful of the louse powder. Price \$3.25.

Egg Shipping Case



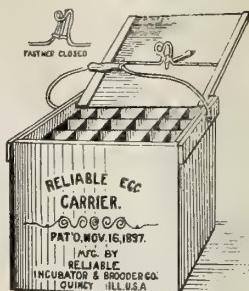
Just the thing for shipping settings. Insertion of handle automatically locks it.

Price, 15-egg size, 15c; 30-egg size, 25c.

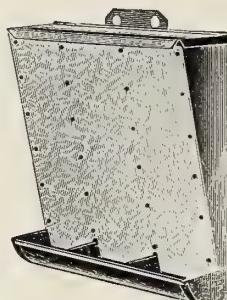
Egg Carrier

This wooden carrier holds 12 dozen eggs. Has patent adjustable cover and fillers. Just what you need for taking your eggs to town. No chance to break the eggs.

Price 60c Each



Grit and Shell Box



Fowls have access to the grit and feed at all times. Prevents waste and keeps out the dirt. Made of galvanized iron. Should be hung on the side wall within reach of the fowls.

Price 60c Each

Hanging Fountain

This fount is designed to provide fresh, pure water at all times. To be hung on side wall within reach of chickens at all times.



Price 35c Each

Poultry Punch



Mark your chicks by punching small holes in the webs of their feet. This is the punch you need.

Price Postpaid,
25c

Save the Chickens

The W-K Coop Does It

When eggs were cheap and chickens were plentiful, no matter—but now the loss of half the brood means money: Wood is too expensive, and won't do the work anyway—hence—The Galvanized Iron Coop made by the Weber-Kirch Mfg. Co., is the most perfect device on the market for the purpose, and the price will please the most economical purchaser.

Our Galvanized Iron Coop won't rust, and will last a life-time.

It is Rat Weasel, Mink and Skunk proof; and Mites cannot live in an iron house.

It is dry and won't absorb moisture.

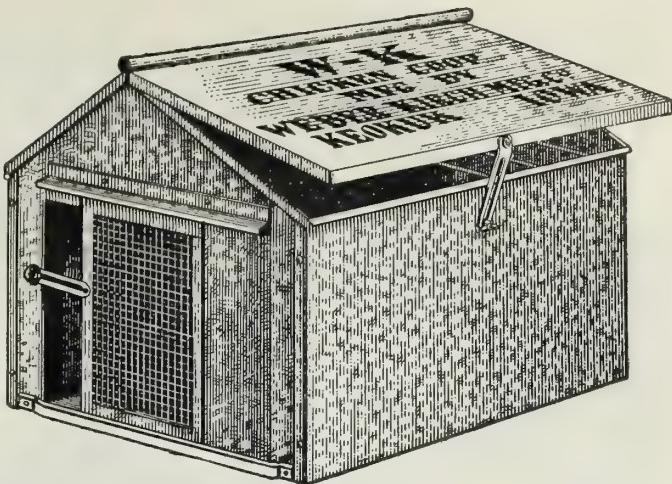
It is easily cleaned and is perfectly Sanitary.

It is put together in grooves and slides, and is held solid simply by small bolts, which may be removed and the coop taken apart in a few seconds. The bottom simply slides in and may be removed and cleaned without lifting the coop, disturbing the chickens or soiling your clothes.

The openings are closed by two doors; one solid and one for ventilation—and it's all simplicity simplified. With the screen door a circulation is secured through the ventilators that makes hot nights cool, while the ventilators are perfectly rain-proof. One side of the coop opens like a lid and turns the coop into a model nest; while the lid only partially raised makes a double ventilation when needed.

This coop is about 18 x 24 in. and 17 in. high, giving plenty of room for a hen and 25 chicks, 'til old enough to shift for themselves.

There is no possible point of superiority or desirability in chicken coops that may not be found in the W-K Coop, and a few of its many specialties may be summed up as follows:



1st.—Being made of galvanized iron makes it Mite-proof, as Mites will not live in a metal coop.

2nd.—You may save the price of a coop in one night by protecting your poultry from vermin of any kind.

3rd.—Our doors are the simplest of any door on a coop, as we use no solder, and the door will never get out of order with ordinary use, the rail being covered with galvanized iron which keeps off sleet and snow.

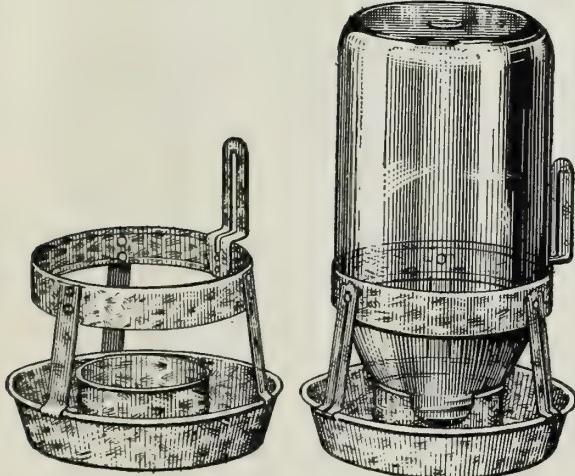
4th.—The bottom can be slid out and cleaned without picking up the coop and without soiling your clothes.

5th.—You can get into our coop from the top, and put an old hen in or take her out as one side of our roof is larger than the other, and being on hinges it makes an ideal place for a setting hen or a laying nest.

6th.—This coop has better ventilation than any other coop on the market, as it has roof as well as back and front ventilation.

7th.—It is rain and storm-proof when closed.

Price \$1.75 Each



The W-K Fountain and Feeder

Can be used as a Fountain or Feeder; just reverse the collar as the case demands.

Can be hung up or set on the ground.

We do not furnish the jar, as every housewife has them.

NUMBER 3—For one and two quart jars.

NUMBER 4—For pint jars.

Price 25 Cents

Lice Killing Nest Eggs

The great advantage of this Nest Egg is that it not only is an inducement to the hen to lay where located, but at the same time causes all insect life to leave her body as well as the locality. They will last from six months to a year and are just as strong and good at the end of that time as when first used.

Prices—1 box of 4 eggs, 25c; 2 boxes of 8 eggs, 45c. 10c per box extra if by mail.

SULPHUR CANDLES

Close up the hen house and burn one of these candles for fumigating and lice killing.

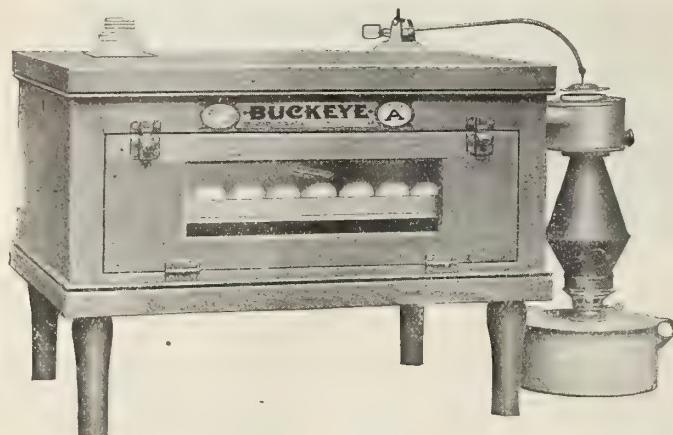
1 Candle, 10c; 3 Candles, 25c. Postage 5c each.

SCALEY LEG OINTMENT

For getting birds ready for the show you should use this article. Your birds will score much higher. Conkey's Ointment does the work.

Price—Per box 50c; 5c extra if by mail.

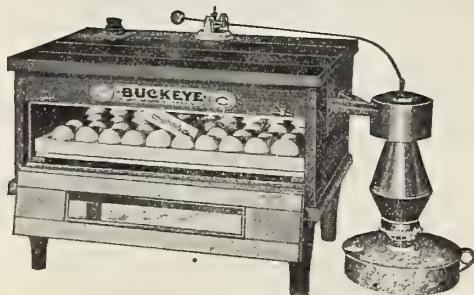
BUCKEYE INCUBATORS



STYLE A

**Capacity, 60 Eggs.
Complete, ready to use**

\$8.50



STYLE C

**Capacity, 50 Eggs
Complete, ready for use**

\$6.50

**IF YOU KEEP
CHICKENS
YOU NEED AN
INCUBATOR**

C. R. Townsend, President of the National Poultry Association, is conducting a series of interesting tests with poultry and poultry appliances at his home in Weedsport, N. Y. Mr. Townsend has a country-wide reputation as a poultry judge, and his services as a lecturer are in great demand. In a recent talk on "Success with Poultry" he said:

"Now I am going to tell you a few things about successful hatching. First, there is the good old hen. She knows her business—sometimes. But her time isn't always your time. And when she goes wrong, she goes wrong for keeps. Then, there is the right kind of an incubator! Please note that I say the 'right' kind of an incubator. Such an incubator doesn't 'strike.' It is never troubled by indigestion, nor lice, nor rats. It never leaves the nest, and it's always ready for business. All right, but what is the 'right' kind of an incubator? Well, in our extensive tests we found several of the 'right' kind, but none of them appealed to me so strongly as did the 'Buckeye.' We had one that held 50 eggs and it cost only eight dollars. And say, that little machine was 'it' every minute. It ran itself, did its own regulating, and supplied its own moisture. And hatch? It hatched every hatchable egg we ever put into it! It produced as large and strong chicks as any incubator I ever saw, and a number of those same chicks won a lot of blue ribbons and silver cups. That Buckeye incubator appealed to me because it required practically no attention; it hatched every hatchable egg; and it didn't cost much money. I am now using the Buckeye incubator exclusively."

We quote Mr. Townsend because his ability and integrity are unquestionable. His opinion should be worth a lot to prospective purchasers of incubators.

Every Buckeye incubator is *guaranteed* to hatch every hatchable egg and remain in perfect working order for five years.

There are over 225,000 of them in successful operation.

They are so simple that a beginner can operate them just as successfully as an experienced poultryman.

And—they don't cost much.

If you keep chickens, you need an incubator; and if you need an incubator—buy a Buckeye.

That five-year guarantee assures success!

"Anybody can hatch chickens with a Buckeye."

Don't buy an Incubator or Brooder until you have seen our BUCKEYE Catalog.



"LET THE CHICKENS DO THE WORK"

ELECTRIC COMPOUND

FOR KILLING

Lice, Mites and All Insects on Poultry

DIRECTIONS

50c Package

Make a box about 18 inches square with the edges about 5 inches high, then put in about 10 pounds of sifted ashes. Put contents of the package in the box and mix thoroughly with the ashes. The chickens will wallow in it and clean themselves.

\$1.00 Package

Make box about two and one-half feet square, with edges about 5 inches high, then put in 14 pounds of fine ashes. Then thoroughly mix with the ashes the contents of the \$1.00 Package. Place in hen house so that chickens will have access to it. They will wallow in it and clean themselves.

25c Package

This is a can with a sifter top and is to be used in dusting the nests and quarters.

Why All POULTRY MEN

Should Use It—

1—Lice are the seat of most chicken diseases.

2—Electric Compound is not only a LICE killer, but a disinfectant against all microbe diseases, such as Roup, Swell Head, Gapes, Limber Neck and Cholera.

3—It is non-poisonous—she can and will eat it.

4—It is self-applying. You buy the compound, the chicken does the work.

We also have it in 25c cans, with sifter top, for powdering.



Labor Saver—Disease Destroyer—Try a Package!



NO WORMS—NO GERMS

Are Your Hogs Happy?

Ungles Hoggetto

(On the Market 19 Years)

Has saved more hogs, prevented more cholera, is endorsed by more breeders than any other remedy on the market

Noted Kansas Breeders Endorse

Ungles Hoggetto

A guaranteed preventive and cure for CHOLERA,
WORMS and SWINE FEVER.
Unexcelled as a Conditioner.

The following well known Breeders of Kansas use and recommend HOGGETTE—If in doubt write them.

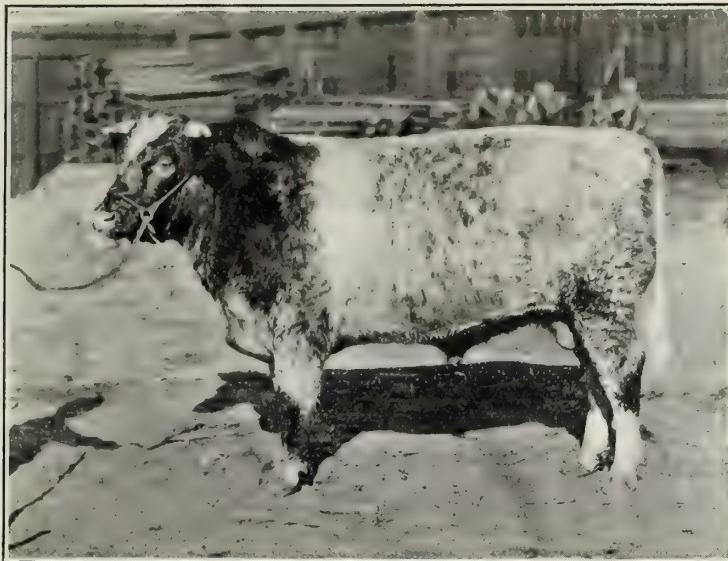
Ward Bros., of Republic, Kansas.
J. E. Joines, of Clyde, Kansas.
Ola Nordstrom, of Clay Center, Kansas.
Grant Chapin, of Green, Kansas.

T. P. Teagarden, of Wayne, Kansas.
J. J. Ward, of Belleville, Kansas.
S. W. Wright, of Concordia, Kansas.

MANUFACTURED BY

UNGLLES HOGGETTE MFG. CO.
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

WESTERN SEED HOUSE, Agents ∴ SALINA, KANSAS



A Consumer of Our Lump Rock Salt

Western Rock Salt Company's Lump Rock Salt for Stock

The advantage of salting stock with Lump Rock Salt must be apparent to any one who will give the matter a moment's consideration.

The first and most important advantage is that by placing the lumps out on the range the stock has access to the salt at all times and get just the proper quantity, and at such times as their natural craving requires salt.

The use of fine salt is often very injurious to stock, especially when fed at intervals, as the animals are likely to get too much, which on account of being swallowed undissolved or in very strong solution, irritates the linings of the stomach and kidneys thus producing colic, kidney disease and other ills. The use of lump salt not only prevents this, but as the animals only get it in moderate quantities it acts as a great tonic and blood purifier.

Cattle and Sheep like their salt a lick at a time; that is the way it does them the most good.

The best evidence of the superiority of the Western Rock Salt Company's Lump Rock Salt is the fact that since their Lump Rock Salt was placed on the market, some twenty years ago, there has been a constant and steadily increasing demand for it by the largest stock feeders and ranchmen throughout the grazing and feeding regions of the West.

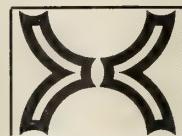
Our Salt is Stronger. It Lasts Longer. It is Cheaper.
Our Salt Analyzes 98 Per Cent Pure.

"The Western Seed House, Salina, Kansas," will supply you.

"Our No. 4 Crushed Salt has no equal for exterminating morning glories and bind weeds."



Salt-Lode



Works wonders with live stock. Results without a parallel. One Illinois farmer sold \$240.00 worth among his neighbors in ONE WEEK recently. Kansas farmers reaping large benefits. Farmers and stockmen all over the United States becoming thoroughly interested. Read what they say:

"Worth its weight in gold."

"Most economical and beneficial remedy on the market."

"No farmer can afford to be without it."

"Salt-Lode will revolutionize the livestock business of this country."

"Means money to the farmer using it."

The above are a few samples of reports sent in almost daily.

Make Your Own Stock Food

One pound Salt-Lode makes from 6 to 21 pounds as used for horses, cattle and sheep. Simply great for hogs and poultry.

Ask your merchant for it if he does not supply you.

Write direct to

SALT-LODE MFG. CO.

Baldwin, Kansas

Shaw, Kan., April 27, 1910.
Salt-Lode Mfg. Co., Baldwin, Kan.
Gentlemen:—I had seven sick horses inspected by the sheriff and a veterinarian sent for that purpose two weeks ago. It had been rumored that my horses had glanders but the veterinarian pronounced it fever. Two could not get up when they were down, a mule was so bad I was sure it would die, in fact the entire bunch was a pitiful looking sight. Only one horse on the farm was able to do a day's work. I began using Salt-Lode on April 22nd, and on April 25th, I began working them the entire day, and every day since. Salt-Lode has brought me results far beyond my expectations or even your representations. With results so far given, I would not be without your Salt-Lode if it costs me the price of a horse.

GEORGE M'GOWAN.

Elmo, Kan., December, 1909.
D. E. Hoover, Baldwin, Kan.
Dear Sir:—Salt-Lode put my Poland China hogs in great shape for the Fairs. This is my record: 12 premiums at Hutchinson; 17 at Manhattan, and 25 at Abilene, and this was my first year at the Fairs. Send me 80 pounds at once.

JOS. M. BAIER.

PRICES:
1 lb. 35c 10 lb. Pail \$3

Agents Wanted Everywhere

**Western Seed House
SALINA, KANSAS
Western Agents**



Ground Linseed Oil Cake

Manufactured exclusively by THE FREDONIA LINSEED OIL WORKS

The greatest feed for all purposes is Linseed Oil Meal. It contains a greater percentage of nutritive ingredients than any other feed. It should be used constantly by every farmer and feeder. It is impossible to obtain as good results without it as with it. It contains none of the dangerous, poisonous ingredients of Cottonseed Meal, and may be fed for any length of time and in any quantity without the least unpleasant effects, and with most eminently satisfactory results.

WHO USE IT?

Farmers, Dairymen, Horsemen, Livery Stable Keepers, Hog Raisers, Breeders of Fancy Stock.

WHY DO THEY USE IT?

Because 100 pounds of it is equal to 300 pounds of Corn.

Because 100 pounds of it equals 800 pounds of Bran.

Because 100 pounds of it equals 1,000 pounds of Hay.

Because experience teaches that it pays to feed it.

WHY DO DAIRYMEN USE IT?

Because as a milk and butter producer it has no superior. It not only increases the flow of milk, but adds greatly to the richness in cream. A cow, to be able to give a full flow of milk, must have food richer in nitrogen than would be required for any other animal, since milk itself is composed largely of albumenoids, and this can only be supplied by food containing this substance.

HOW TO FEED IT

To Steers for Beef—3 to 6 lbs. per head per day will give the best results.

Hogs—About 25 pounds to each barrel of swill, allowing same to stand 10 hours.

Milch Cows—Any quantity per day but not to exceed two quarts per head will give best results, improve quality and quantity of milk and health of animal.

Horses—Any amount up to one pint to each feed according to condition of the animal and the effects. A splendid tonic for the horse; keeps his coat soft and glossy; makes him happy and hearty.

Linseed Oilmeal is within the reach of every feeder. Its price makes it the cheapest and most profitable feed on the market. The price fluctuates with the demand.

Remember that one ton of Oilmeal is equal to three tons of Corn.

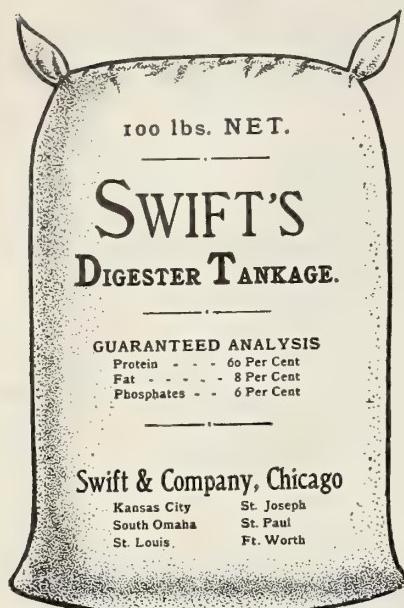
Bulletin No. 90 of the Agricultural Station of Nebraska says that when Corn sells for 39 cents per bushel, Linseed Oilmeal returns a value of \$35.00 per ton. Look at the price of Corn today and figure the feeding value of Oilmeal.

PRICES:

100 pounds . . .	\$ 2.25	1,000 pounds . . .	\$22.50
500 pounds . . .	11.25	One Ton . . .	44.00

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

TANKAGE The Champion Hog Feed



KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
Manhattan, Kansas

SWIFT & COMPANY,
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—We have for the past year fed Swift's Digester Tankage to our hogs and it has given us excellent satisfaction. In carrying on a series of experiments we have found it one of the cheapest feeds that can be fed to hogs in connection with corn.

Yours truly, O. ERF.

Illiopolis, Illinois.

SWIFT & COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—The hogs that sold in Indianapolis at \$11.20 per cwt. were my own breeding; they were fed Swift's Digester Tankage—60 per cent protein—all their lives. Started out with a slop made of Digester Tankage, corn and some shorts, finished on Digester Tankage and corn. I have been feeding Digester Tankage for five years and consider it superior to all other protein feeds for all weights of hogs. It keeps the hogs healthy, increases vitality and cheapens the ration.

Respectfully yours, F. F. IDE.

Prices:—50 lbs. \$1.50—100 lbs. \$2.65—500 lbs. \$13.00

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

COTTON CAKE

“Dixie Brand” Screened Nut Cake

(38 to 43% Protein)

EXTRACT FROM THE “LIVE STOCK WORLD”:

FOR BEEF—“Corn alone does not make the best beef. Strictly corn-fed cattle are nice lookers, but when you take them to the big markets the beef experts put their hands on them, and soon see that they have too great an abundance of fat or tallow under the skin, and not enough thick beef on the loin, which is the most profitable, and your fine looking beef sells a couple of cents below top prices. It takes high protein feeds, such as Cottonseed Cake, as well as corn, to make the highest priced beef.”

Any extensive, successful feeder will tell you that cattle fed Cottonseed Meal, makes the best and highest priced beef.

Most of the Kansas Feeders know that “Dixie Brand” represents the best grade of Cotton Cake manufactured.

Owing to the fluctuation of prices we make the following prices subject to change without notice. The following prices, however, are those in effect at the time of going to press with this Catalogue.

100 lbs.....	\$ 1.75
500 lbs.....	8.50
1000 lbs.....	16.00
One Ton.....	31.00

F. O. B. Salina.

CARLOAD PRICES QUOTED ON REQUEST.

International Stock Food

This stock food is so well known that it is useless to tell you much about it in this Catalogue.

3 Feeds for 1 Cent.

Prices—Packages 25c, 50c and \$1.00. 25 lb. Pails \$3.50.

International Worm Powder

It is impossible to put your horse in the best of condition if he is bothered with worms. Worms are very common in horses. This worm powder is guaranteed to kill the worms or your money refunded.

Price 50c per package; 65c postpaid.

Gall Salve

For quick cure of sores, cuts, burns, and harness and saddle galls.

International or Pratt's.

25c per box; 30c postpaid.

International Heave Remedy

RELIABLE HEAVE CURE.

Minneapolis, Minnesota.

This is to certify that I have used "INTERNATIONAL HEAVE CURE" and find it to do better work than anything I have ever tried.

DR. A. J. McLEOD.

Price—50c per box.

Harness Soap

MAKES OLD HARNESS LOOK LIKE NEW.

Farmington, Tennessee.

International Food Co.

Dear Sirs:—I am using "INTERNATIONAL HARNESS SOAP AND EBONY OIL DRESSING" and it is the best thing I ever struck for fine harness or for work harness. It makes old harness look like new.

S. W. PRESLAR,

Furniture Dealer and Undertaker.

Price—25c per box; 35c by mail postpaid.

GOPHERGO

(Machine Poisoned Raisins.)

Is sure to kill, cheap and easy to use. It will exterminate gophers, squirrels, prairie dogs, rabbits, rats and mice, and is the ONLY prepared poison that will get a gopher. The government advises poisoning as the most effective and best method of exterminating ground pests, but it must combine three points: an attractive bait, thoroughly poisoned, placed where they will get it.

GOPHERGO does it. Try it, if it don't do the work your dealer is authorized to return your money.

It is sold in cans, 25c and 50c.

Pratt's Animal Regulator

We have handled this continuously for the past 25 years. This should be proof that it is a top-notcher among the Animal Regulators.

Prices—Packages 25c and 50c; Pails 90c and \$1.70.

Hog Worm Remedy

It is said, and rightly too, that over half of the so-called Hog Cholera is nothing but worms.

This remedy is guaranteed to kill and expel the worms or your money refunded.

Price—\$1.00 per package.

Pratt's Healing Powder

A guaranteed remedy for harness galls, sores, grease heel, bleeding ulcers, etc. It will arrest hemorrhage and check blood flow. Dirt and dust cannot get into wounds as the Powder forms a coating over it.

Large 4-ounce can, 25c; postpaid, 35c.

International Distemper Cure

For this disease we have found nothing to do the work like this remedy. Don't let your horse continue with the distemper when it can be cured so easily.

Price—50c per box.

Healing Oil

A GREAT OIL FOR MAN OR BEAST.

Grant, Kentucky.

International Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Gentlemen:—Your "SILVER PINE HEALING OIL" beats anything we ever saw for healing a fresh cut. It is excellent for man or beast.

A. CORBIN & SON.

Price—25c per bottle.

Dog Mange Remedy

CONKEYE'S MANGE REMEDY.

Like Distemper, Mange is a very infectious disease. It may be contracted from other dogs or from infected utensils, crates, etc. It is caused by a minute parasite which bores under the skin, rapidly multiplying in numbers, and causing the most intense itching. The animal bites and scratches itself continuously and loses flesh and strength. It first appears at the joints under the forelegs, on the forehead, chest, or root of the tail, and spreads until the animal becomes a loathsome object.

Price—50c per can; 75c express paid.

The No. 6 "IRON AGE" Combined Double and Single Wheel Hoe Hill and Drill Seeder.

Packed Weight 57 Pounds. Price \$12.50.

EQUIPMENT—2 hoes, 2 plows, 2 rakes, 2 leaf guards, 4 cultivator teeth, hill and drill seeder.



We
Pay the Freight to
any Point in
Kansas
or Eastern
Colorado

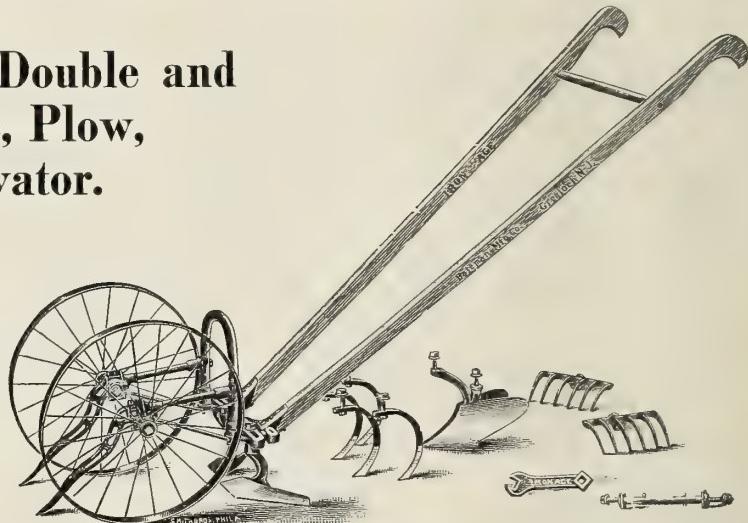
FREE! With every No. 6 we give { 1-lb. Radish, "Rosy Gem".....75c
1-lb. Water Melon, "Monte Cristo" ..\$1.00

No. 1 "IRON AGE" Double and Single Wheel Hoe, Plow, Rake and Cultivator.

PRICE COMPLETE

\$7.75

Packed Weight 40 pounds.



No. 9 "IRON AGE" Single Wheel Hoe, Plow, Cultivator and Rake.

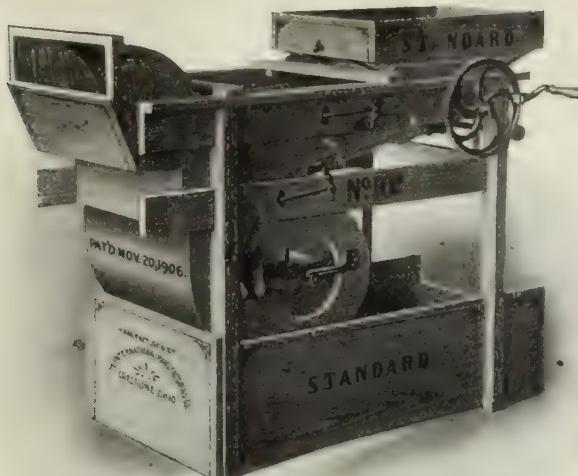
PRICE COMPLETE

\$5.75

Packed Weight 28 Pounds.

EVERY FARMER NEEDS ONE





**No. 102
Standard Hand Grain
and Seed Cleaner**

We are using this mill in our warehouses. The improved No. 102 Hand Grain and Seed Mill is the most complete grain and seed cleaner ever invented. It cleans wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, beans, clover, timothy, flax, millet, mustard, cabbage, turnip, radish, and all other kinds of grain and seed grown in the United States with once through, without any waste, and leaves no tailing over to clean. It will separate plantain from the medium clover seed, as well as any mill we have ever used in our place. It has zinc seives, vertical blast, and is the most practical farm mill. The capacity of this mill is large enough for a farmer, and when it comes to cleaning all kinds of grain seeds this little dandy always takes a front seat. Weight 150 pounds.

Price \$25.00. Freight paid to any point in Kansas.



CAHOON SEEDER
No Farmer Can Afford to be Without One

Casts Wheat or Rye 30 to 36 feet, Barley 27 to 33 feet, Oats 21 to 25 feet,
Clover, Millet and Alfalfa 20 to 24 feet, Bluegrass 8 to 12 feet.

PRICE \$3.50 EACH. Freight Prepaid to any point in Kansas or Colorado.

Little Giant No. 3

This Seeder has been on the Market for many years.

Has a pressed tin, four flanged distributing wheel, and lathe centered gearings, making it a very easy running seeder. ACCURATE GUAGE.

FORCE FEED!

STEEL FRAME!

HAND HOLD AND SHIELD.

Price \$1.50 Each



Armour's Helmet Brand Fertilizers for Field Crops
No land so good but it will pay a big profit on a judicious use of Armour's Fertilizers.

Sweet Peas



AMERICA—Beautiful striped, white and cardinal.
ADMIRATION—Delicate lavender pink.
AURORA—Orange, rose and white.
BLANCHE BURPEE—Pure white.
BLACK KNIGHT—Maroon.
COUNTESS OF CADOGAN—Lilac and blue.
COUNTESS OF LATHOM—Cream pink.
DAINTY—White edged with light pink.
DUKE OF WESTMINSTER—Standard purple.
EMILY HENDERSON—Pure white.
JEANIE GORDON—Rose shaded with pink.
KING EDWARD VII—Bright red.
LORD ROSEBERRY—Magenta Rose.
MISS WILMOT—Orange pink.
OTHELLO—Deep maroon.
PRINCE OF WALES—Brilliant red.
PRIMA DONA—Soft shade of pink.
STELLA MORSE—Primrose yellow.

Mixed Colors

LIGHT COLORS, mixed.
PINKS AND REDS, mixed.
STRIPED VARIETIES, mixed.
REDS AND WHITES, mixed.
WHITES AND BLUES, mixed.
RED, WHITE AND BLUE, mixed.
SUPERB MIXTURE, all colors mixed.

PRICES—10c per oz.; 4 oz. 20c; 1b. 60c. Postpaid.

If pounds are wanted by express so that we do not have to pay postage you may deduct 10c per pound.

We also mix up a pound according to your specifications at the same prices.

Give us your order early.

Nasturtiums

TALL, MIXED COLORS—

These grow very rapidly reaching a height of five or six feet. They are very fine for covering arbors, trellises or unsightly buildings. Flowers of rich coloring, from very light yellow to deepest maroon.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1b. 60c.

TOM THUMB OR DWARF MIXED—

Next to Sweet Peas, these are unquestionably the most popular summer flowers. They are of neat compact growth, not subject to attacks of frost or insects. Very desirable for the front edge of a bed or a border, growing about one foot high.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1b. 60c.

BULBS

HYACINTHS, all colors

60c Per Dozen

TULIPS, all colors

35c Per Dozen

NARCISSUS, all colors

35c Per Dozen

Christmas Trees

Remember that we have
trees of all sizes and
quote prices on
application.

Poultry Calendar For the Year

JANUARY

Lay plans and adopt a system.
Mate up pens.
Keep a strict account.
A good time to start with trap nests.
Keep the fowls indoors during rainy, snowy, or windy weather.
Prevent roup by mixing Pratt's Roup Cure in the drinking water.
Make it a rule to clean up the droppings weekly.
Gather the eggs three times a day.
Keep the eggs in a temperature not below 50 degrees if intended for hatching.
Keep a close watch on the stock, as this is the season for colds, and give Pratt's Poultry Regulator daily.
See that the fowls are comfortable and not overcrowded.
Strew litter on the floor, among which scatter the grain, so that the fowls will exercise.
Increase the supply of corn, as it is a heating food; but do not give it to the exclusion of wheat or oats.
Use Pratt's Liquid Lice Killer on perches and on dropping boards weekly.

FEBRUARY

The egg crop is increasing.
The price for broilers is upward.
The duck laying season is about beginning.
See that the fowls are comfortable and well fed.
There may be some broody hens this month.
Broodies in February need a warm, dry place to set.
There is a demand for large, soft roasting fowls and capons.
Start the incubators for early table poultry.

MARCH

March hatches will be profitable.
Barrels laid on their sides under a shed or some buliding make ideal nests at this time.
Dust the hen before setting with Pratt's Powdered Lice Killer.
Do not set the hens in the regular laying house, and do not set a hen until she is thoroughly broody.
Do not place more than eleven eggs under a hen, as they are apt to be chilled when too many are given.
Try alternating males in the breeding pen for strong fertility.
Eggs from two-year-old hens hatch best now.

APRIL

Set all the hens you can.
Pullets hatched in April will mean next winter layers.
Protect the chicks by giving them comfortable quarters, as there is much changeable weather. Look out for Head Lice on the chicks. Use Pratt's Head Lice Ointment at once.
Do not place more than 13 eggs this month under the broody hen.
Chicks hatched last fall should now weigh from 3 to 4 pounds each, for which a good market can be found.
Broiler prices are increasing.
April is a good month to hatch goose, duck and turkey eggs.

MAY

The market calls for broilers weighing 1½ to 2 pounds dressed.
This is an excellent month for growth of April hatched-chicks.
Don't neglect the giving of Pratt's Poultry Regulator daily.
Feed the growing stock plenty of good, nourishing food, but do not overfeed.
Look out for hidden nests if the hens are having free range.
Give the houses and crops a thorough cleaning. Disinfect by using Pratt's Dip and Disinfectant.
Also plow up the runs and disinfect with Pratt's Dip, for polluted soil is a breeder of the gape worm.
Green ducks bring the highest market price about May 1st.

JUNE

Look out for lice. Use some good lice killer, like Pratt's.
Provide generous shade in the runs.
The hatching season is practically over. Keep the houses open the entire day, and allow plenty of fresh air at night.
Cut down the quantity of corn and other heating food in the ration.
Feed all the green stuff the fowls will eat. June-hatched chicks should be reared in a cool place, such as an orchard.
From the early hatches separate the cockerels and pullets, and feed the former more heavily than the latter.
A good month to caponize.
Send all remaining broiler stock to market.
The market is still good for ducklings.
Clean up the incubators and brooders, and store them in a dry place.
Give the houses a good cleaning, and disinfect with Pratt's Dip and Disinfectant.

JULY

Keep up the fight with the lice.
Do not allow the filth to remain on the premises.
Disinfect once a week with Pratt's Dip and Disinfectant.
Dispose of all the old stock not needed.
The market for ducklings is declining.
Good prices are paid for roasting fowls.
Keep the eggs in a cool cellar.
Guard against rats, weasels and opossums.
Do not allow piles of lumber or rubbish to remain near the hen houses, as they afford hiding places for rats and other vermin.

AUGUST

The March-hatched pullets should now be laying.
The duck laying season ends this month. It is not yet too late to caponize.
Add linseed meal to the morning mash.
Set hens for winter-killing chickens.
Clean up the feathers and rubbish about the place.

SEPTEMBER

Purchase new blood.
The molting season is in full blast.
Decrease the feed and give plenty of greens and Pratt's Poultry Regulator.
This is the rapid growing month for young stock.
A good month to caponize.
Market all ducks not intended for next year's breeding.
Sow rye in all the empty duck yards.
For Christmas poultry this is a good time to start incubators or set hens.
It is a good plan to remove the males from the yard while molting is going on.
Whitewash, repair roofs, and generally fix up, for winter is near at hand.
The Hebrew holidays begin, which call for heavy sales in live poultry.
Dust all the fowls with Pratt's Powdered Lice Killer.

OCTOBER

Now is the time for building operations. Spray house with Pratt's Dip and Disinfectant.
Order incubators, brooders, bone, cutter, trap nests, and what supplies are needed.
Place the pullets in laying quarters.
April-hatched pullets are now laying.
The caponizing season ends.
Market all surplus stock.
Start the trap nests so as to record the winter laying. This will give an opportunity to breed from the best high-priced egg producers.
The fall Jewish holidays end this month.
Put several wheelbarrow loads of sand in each house to prevent dampness; then cover with good litter.

NOVEMBER

Start incubators for broiler stock.
Gather in road dust or sifted coal ashes for the winter dust baths.
Look out for roup. Use Pratt's Roup Cure.
See that plenty of leaves or other light litter is on hand for the fowls to scratch in this coming winter.
Finish up all the outside work.
See that the fowls get a good feed of corn at night to furnish heat for the body.
Do not market any poultry a week before or a week after Thanksgiving, unless by special order.
Old hens and late-hatched pullets will do very little laying until spring.

DECEMBER

Market all stock the first two weeks of this month, and then hold off until two weeks after the New Year holiday, for the markets will be glutted.
A good price is paid for roasting fowls weighing 5 to 6 pounds each.
Better not market the capons until after the holidays.
Keep the scratching shed or poultry house floor well bedded.
Give an extra allowance of grain at night.
Don't neglect the giving of Pratt's Poultry Regulator daily.
Feed plenty of cut-up vegetables.
Feed green cut bone twice a week.
Close up the accounts for the year.
This is the season when colds, sneezing, catarrh, running at the eyes and nostrils, bronchitis, canker and roup must be guarded against.

Poultrymen all over Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado are using our Salina Chick Food with results that are so satisfactory to them that they write us that they will not do without it, if it is possible to get it. Read what others say about **SALINA FOODS** on Page 43.

PRICES: 50 lb. Bag, \$1.25 100 lb. Bag, \$2.25

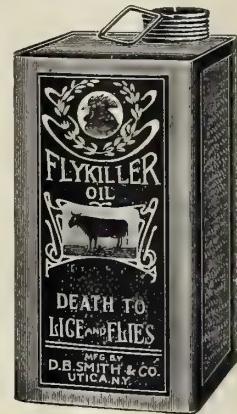
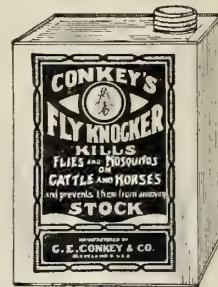
Special Prices on large quantities. Ask your dealer for it; if he hasn't it, write us.

FLY-KNOCKERS

Fly Knockers should be sprayed directly on the animal, or it can be applied with a sponge, but we recommend the former.

It keeps the flies away and gives the cows and horses a rest. It is harmless and will not taint the milk. If you spray it on your horse before going for a drive it will keep the flies away and make the drive a pleasure for yourself as well as the horse.

We have a number of dairymen who would not be without it as they consider that they get enough extra milk to more than pay for the Fly Knocker, besides it does away with the continual switching of the cow's tail.



Conkey's Fly Knocker, - - - 1 qt. cans 35c

Smith's Fly Oil, - - - 1 gallon cans \$1.00

Cypher's Anti-Fly Pest, 1-2 gal. 50c; 1 gal. cans 75c

Legal and Customary Weights Per Bushel and Quantities Usually Sown Per Acre

	Quantity Per Acre	Pounds Per Bu.
Alfalfa.....	.15 to 20 lbs.	60
Barley.....	.2½ bu.	48
Buckwheat.....	.30 to 60 lbs.	50
Bluegrass—Kentucky.....	.2 to 3 bu.	14
Bluegrass—English.....	.1 to 1½ bu.	24
Beans—Garden.....	.1 bu.	60
Beans—Castor.....	.4 to 5 lbs.	46
Beans—Lima.....	.40 to 60 lbs.	56
Beans—Navy.....	.½ bu.	60
Bermuda Grass.....	.5 lbs.	30
Bromus Inermis.....	.15 to 20 lbs.	14
Broom Corn.....	.8 to 12 lbs.	46
Clover, Alsike.....	.8 to 10 lbs.	60
Clover, White.....	.6 to 8 lbs.	60
Clover, Red.....	.8 to 12 lbs.	60
Clover, Crimson.....	.10 to 15 lbs.	60
Clover, Mammoth.....	.8 to 12 lbs.	60
Cow Peas.....	.½ bu. to 1 bu.	60
Corn, on ear.....		70
Corn, Shelled.....	.¾ bu.	56
Corn, Pop.....	.6 to 8 lbs.	—
Cane, in drills.....	.8 to 12 lbs.	50
Cane, broadcast.....	.1 to 2 bu.	50
Cottonseed.....		30
Flax.....	1 to 1½ bu.	56
Fescue, meadow.....	1 to 1½ bu.	24
Hemp.....	.½ to 1 bu.	44
Johnson Grass.....	.1 bu.	25

	Quantity Per Acre	Pounds Per Bu.
Jerusalem Corn, drills.....	.8 to 12 lbs.	56
Kaffir Corn, drills.....	.8 to 12 lbs.	56
Kaffir Corn, broadcast.....	.1 to 2 bu.	56
Lawn Grass.....	Pound to 300 sq. ft.	—
Millet, German.....	.¼ to ½ bu.	50
Millet, Siberian.....	.¼ to ½ bu.	50
Millet, Japanese.....	.8 to 12 lbs.	30
Mustard.....	.10 to 12 lbs.	58
Milo Maize, drills.....	.8 to 12 lbs.	56
Oats.....	.2 to 3 bu.	32
Onion Sets, Bottom.....	.7 to 8 bu.	32
Onion Sets, Top.....	.5 to 6 bu.	32
Orchard Grass.....	.2 to 3 bu.	14
Peas, Field, broadcast.....	.2 to 3 bu.	60
Peas, Garden, wrinkled.....	.3 bu.	56
Peas, Garden, smooth.....	.3 bu.	60
Peanuts.....	.1 pk.	22
Potatoes, Irish.....	.8 to 12 bu.	60
Red Top, fancy, solid.....	.10 to 12 lbs.	14
Red Topp, chaff.....	.30 to 40 lbs.	24
Rape, Dwarf Essex, broadcast.....	.5 lbs.	—
Rye.....	.1½ to 2 bu.	56
Rye Grass, English.....	.30 to 40 lbs.	24
Speltz.....	.2½ bu.	40
Sweet Corn.....	.6 qts.	—
Sunflower, Russian.....	.8 lbs.	24
Timothy.....	.12 to 20 lbs.	45
Wheat.....	.1½ to 2 bu.	60

Number of Vegetable Seeds Required to Plant an Acre

	Quantity per Acre
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 200 plants.....	.½ lb.
Beans, Dwarf, 1 qt. to 150 ft. of drill.....	.2 bu.
Beans, Pole, 2 qts. to 200 hills.....	.½ bu.
Beets, Garden, 1 oz. to 100 feet drill.....	.8 lbs.
Beets, Mangel, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	.10 lbs.
Carrot, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	2½ lbs.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....	.5 oz.
Celery, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	.4 oz.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 8 hills.....	.2 lbs.
Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.....	.8 oz.
Endive, 1 oz. to 300 feet of drill.....	.3 lbs.
Kale, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....	.4 oz.
Kohlrabi, 1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill.....	1½ lbs.
Lettuce, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.....	.3 lbs.
Musk Melon, 1 oz. to 100 hills.....	.2 lbs.
Melon, Water, 1 oz. to 25 hills.....	.2 lbs.

	Quantity per Acre
Nasturtium, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill.....	.10 lbs.
Okra, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill.....	.10 lbs.
Onion Seed, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.....	.3 to 4 lbs.
Onion Seed for Sets.....	.30 to 50 lbs.
Onion Sets, 1 qt. to 20 feet of drill.....	.8 bu.
Parsnips, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.....	.5 lbs.
Parsley, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.....	.8 lbs.
Peas, Garden, 1 qt. to 150 feet of drill.....	.2 bu.
Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants.....	.4 oz.
Pumpkin, 1 qt. to 300 hills.....	.4 qts.
Radish, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	.8 lbs.
Salsify, 1 oz. to 60 feet of drill.....	.8 lbs.
Spinach, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	.8 lbs.
Tomato, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....	.3 oz.
Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.....	1½ lbs.

RAILROAD FARES

Approximate distances from Salina by what we consider the preferred routes to the various large cities of the United States and Canada. There are, of course, seasons of the year when there are special rates but the rates shown here are the one way first-class regular fare by what we consider the preferred routes. Ask or write the Union Pacific Ticket Agent, Salina, Kansas, for further information if you desire it. This list will give a pretty good idea as to what it will cost you to most any part of the country. Where more than one route is shown, the first is the preferred.

To points on the west coast there are often very cheap rates and a letter to the Union Pacific Ticket Agent at Salina, Kansas, will bring you full information. To these points we have quoted the second-class rates.

DESTINATION	PREFERRED ROUTES	Miles	Fare	
Kansas City, Mo.	Union Pacific.....	186	\$ 3.75	
St. Louis, Mo.	Union Pacific to Kansas City; Wabash to St. Louis.....	463	10.75	
Chicago, Ill.	Union Pacific to Kansas City; Chicago & Alton to Chicago.....	675	14.50	
St. Paul, Minn.	Union Pacific to Kansas City; Chicago and Great Western to St. Paul.....	733	12.10	
Detroit, Mich.	Union Pacific to Kansas City; Wabash to Detroit.....	900	19.65	
	Union Pacific to Kansas City; Chicago & Alton to Chicago Michigan Central to Detroit.....	959	19.65	
Toledo, Ohio	U. P. to Kansas City; C. & A. to Chicago; Lake Shore from Chicago.....	919	19.65	
	Clover Leaf from St. Louis.....	917	19.65	
Cleveland, Ohio	U. P. to Kansas City; Wabash to St. Louis; Big Four from St. Louis.....	1011	20.90	
	U. P. to Kansas City; C. & A. to Chicago; Lake Shore from Chicago.....	1032	21.90	
Cincinnati, Ohio	Baltimore & Ohio from St. Louis.....	805	18.40	
Columbus, Ohio	Pennsylvania Lines from St. Louis.....	893	18.40	
Buffalo, N. Y.	Pennsylvania Lines from St. Louis.....	989	20.40	
	Pennsylvania Lines from Chicago.....	1153	20.40	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Wabash from Kansas City.....	1152	26.15	
	Michigan Central from Chicago.....	1210	26.15	
Toronto, Canada	Wabash from Kansas City.....	1188	26.15	
Montreal, Canada	Canadian Pacific from Detroit.....	1205	26.15	
	Grand Trunk from Chicago.....	1131	25.75	
Quebec, Canada	Canadian Pacific from Detroit.....	1470	32.15	
St. John, N. B.	Canadian Pacific from Detroit.....	1702	36.15	
Halifax, N. S.	Canadian Pacific from Detroit.....	2210	41.65	
Pittsburg, Pa.	Canadian Pacific from Detroit.....	2307	46.15	
Philadelphia, Pa.	Pennsylvania Lines from St. Louis.....	1804	24.40	
Washington, D. C.	Pennsylvania Lines from Chicago.....	1143	24.40	
New York, N. Y.	Pennsylvania Lines from St. Louis.....	1438	31.40	
Boston, Mass.	Pennsylvania Lines from Chicago.....	1162	30.65	
Omaha, Neb.	Baltimore & Ohio from St. Louis.....	1582	33.90	
Louisville, Ky.	U. P. to Kansas City; Wabash to Buffalo; D. L. & W. to New York.....	1652	35.90	
Nashville, Tenn.	New York Central from Buffalo to Albany; Boston & Albany to Boston.....	380	6.35	
Memphis, Tenn.	Burlington from Kansas City.....	737	17.45	
New Orleans, La.	Southern Railway from St. Louis.....	785	19.25	
Little Rock, Ark.	Louisville & Nashville from St. Louis.....	670	14.50	
Hot Springs, Ark.	Union Pacific to Kansas City; Frisco from Kansas City.....	1066	25.30	
Fort Worth, Texas	[Illinois Central from Memphis.....	1171	25.30	
El Paso, Texas	[Mobile & Ohio from St. Louis.....	803	16.25	
Galveston, Texas	Rock Island from Memphis.....	491	15.85	
Atlanta, Ga.	Via Kansas City.....	847	24.95	
Richmond, Va.	Rock Island from Salina.....	887	19.75	
Jacksonville, Fla.	Santa Fe from Salina.....	Union Pacific to Kansas City; Frisco to Birmingham; Southern Railway to Atlanta.....	26.15	
Mobile, Ala.	Rock Island from Salina.....	Union Pacific to Kansas City; Wabash to St. Louis; Baltimore & Ohio to Cincinnati; Chesapeake & Ohio to Richmond.....	1386	31.90
Birmingham, Ala.	Same Route as Atlanta, Georgia.....	31.90	
Excelsior Springs, Mo.	Union Pacific to Kansas City; Frisco to Tupelo; Mobile & Ohio to Mobile.....	25.75	
Charleston, S. C.	Frisco from Kansas City.....	921	22.00	
Baltimore, Md.	Wabash from Kansas City.....	219	4.60	
Denver, Colo.	Southern Railway from St. Louis.....	1444	32.65	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	Baltimore & Ohio from St. Louis.....	1395	30.65	
Salt Lake, Utah	Union Pacific.....	454	11.12	
San Francisco, Cal.	Union Pacific.....	560	14.37	
Los Angeles, Cal.	Union Pacific.....	1082	28.30	
Portland, Oregon	Union Pacific.....	1932	40.00	
	Union Pacific.....	2414	40.00	
	Union Pacific.....	1843	40.00	

SPECIAL EXCURSION RATES Via UNION PACIFIC

Texas, Arkansas, Idaho and Wyoming, every First and Third Tuesday in each month.

Pacific Coast points during the Summer months.

Eastern Points from June 1 to September 30.

If you expect to take a trip from Kansas to any point in the United States or Foreign Lands, write W. S. BARR, Agent Union Pacific Railway Company, Salina, Kansas.



E. W. BIGGS & CO., 1406-1408 West Ninth St., KANSAS CITY, MO.
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These are things that will please you right well
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Next to GOOD RETURNS the shipper wants
QUICK RETURNS, and we get your money
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and save freight, get quicker returns and less
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Main Office Kansas City, Mo.
Western Branch House
SALINA, - KANSAS

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Date

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AMOUNT ENCLOSED

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P. O. Money Order \$

Postoffice

Check or Draft

Shipping Point

Cash

County _____ **State** _____

Stamps

Send the Order by

(State here whether to send by **Mail, Express or Freight**, and route to ship by, if any special route wanted)

We shall consider it a special favor if you will write here the Names and Addresses of your neighbors who usually send for their seeds. Please do not write anything but names and addresses in the spaces below.

Local Freight Rates From Salina to Western Kansas Towns

UNION PACIFIC MAIN LINE.

MILES FROM SALINA TO	FREIGHT 3RD CLASS	RATES 4TH CLASS
47 Junction City	.19c	.15c
34 Chapman	.15c	.13c
28 Detroit	.13c	.12c
22 Abilene	.12c	.10c
13 Solomon	.10c	.9c
5 New Cambria	.8c	.7c
8 Bavaria	.10c	.9c
15 Brookville	.10c	.9c
19 Arcola	.12c	.10c
21 Terra Cotta	.12c	.10c
25 Carneiro	.12c	.10c
33 Kanopolis	.13c	.12c
37 Ellsworth	.15c	.13c
45 Black Wolf	.17c	.14c
54 Wilson	.19c	.15c
60 Dorrance	.19c	.15c
67 Bunker Hill	.22c	.17c
77 Russell	.24c	.19c
86 Gorham	.27c	.22c
89 Walker	.28c	.23c
93 Victoria	.28c	.23c
104 Hays	.28c	.24c
117 Ellis	.33c	.27c
127 Ogallala	.35c	.28c
136 Wa-Keeney	.36c	.28c
144 Voda	.36c	.28c
150 Collyer	.38c	.30c
157 Quinter	.40c	.31c
165 Buffalo Park	.40c	.31c
170 Grainfield	.40c	.32c
179 Grinnell	.40c	.32c
191 Oakley	.44c	.35c
200 Monument	.45c	.36c
213 Winona	.48c	.39c
235 Wallace	.50c	.41c
244 Sharon Springs	.50c	.41c
256 Weskan	.53c	.44c

COLBY BRANCH.

12 Culver	.10c	.9c
19 Tescott	.12c	.10c
24 Beverly	.12c	.10c
27 Shady Bend	.13c	.12c
34 Lincoln	.15c	.13c
41 Vesper	.17c	.14c
47 Sylvan Grove	.19c	.15c
56 Lucas	.19c	.15c
66 Luray	.19c	.15c
72 Waldo	.22c	.17c
79 Paradise	.24c	.19c
87 Natoma	.27c	.22c
95 Codell	.28c	.23c
104 Plainville	.28c	.24c
111 Zurich	.30c	.26c
118 Palco	.33c	.27c
123 Damar	.35c	.28c
130 Bogue	.35c	.28c
138 Hill City	.36c	.28c
145 Penokee	.36c	.28c
150 Moreland	.38c	.30c
156 Studley	.40c	.31c
163 Tasco	.40c	.31c
170 Hoxie	.40c	.32c
179 Seguin	.40c	.32c
186 Menlo	.44c	.35c
194 Halford	.44c	.35c
204 Colby	.46c	.37c
204 Mingo	.46c	.37c

McPHERSON BRANCH.

8 Mentor	.10c	.9c
12 Assaria	.10c	.9c
16 Bridgeport	.10c	.9c
21 Lindsborg	.12c	.10c
36 McPherson	.15c	.13c

SOLOMON TO BELOIT.

21 Niles	.12c	.10c
23 Verdi	.12c	.10c
29 Bennington	.13c	.12c
35 Lindsay	.15c	.13c
37 Minneapolis	.15c	.13c
49 Delphos	.19c	.15c
56 Glasco	.19c	.15c
61 Simpson	.19c	.15c
64 Asherville	.19c	.15c
71 Beloit	.22c	.17c

SANTA FE.

MILES FROM SALINA TO	FREIGHT 3RD CLASS	RATES 4TH CLASS
15 Solomon	.10c	.9c
22 Abilene	.12c	.10c
26 Enterprise	.13c	.12c
35 Hope	.15c	.13c
37 Navarre	.15c	.13c
55 Lost Springs	.19c	.15c
62 Burdick	.19c	.15c
68 Diamond Springs	.22c	.17c
73 Hymen	.22c	.17c
95 Strong City	.27c	.22c
98 Cottonwood Falls	.27c	.22c
32 Talmage	.13c	.12c
38 Manchester	.15c	.13c
43 Longford	.17c	.14c
49 Oak Hill	.19c	.15c
58 Miltonvale	.19c	.15c
67 Aurora	.19c	.15c
77 Concordia	.24c	.19c
44 Vine Creek	.17c	.14c
52 Wells	.19c	.15c
72 Ada	.22c	.17c
77 Milo	.24c	.19c
81 Barnard	.25c	.20c

ROCK ISLAND.

5 New Cambria	.8c	.7c
13 Solomon	.10c	.9c
22 Abilene	.12c	.10c
26 Enterprise	.13c	.12c
40 Woodbine	.15c	.13c
49 Herington	.17c	.14c
122 Wichita	.35c	.28c
152 Wellington	.38c	.30c

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

70 Council Grove	.22c	.17c
63 Helmick	.19c	.15c
58 Wilsey	.19c	.15c
51 Delavan	.19c	.15c
43 Herington	.17c	.14c
35 Hope	.15c	.13c
31 Swayne	.13c	.12c
27 Elmo	.13c	.12c
23 Carlton	.12c	.10c
24 Hallsville	.12c	.10c
17 Gypsum	.10c	.9c
12 Kipp	.10c	.9c
10 Smolan	.10c	.9c
16 Falun	.10c	.9c
26 Marquette	.13c	.12c
33 Langley	.13c	.12c
38 Crawford	.15c	.13c
45 Genesee	.17c	.14c
51 Frederick	.19c	.15c
58 Bushton	.19c	.15c
65 Clafin	.19c	.15c
73 Redwing	.22c	.17c
89 Great Bend	.28c	.23c
79 Hoisington	.24c	.19c
80 Olmutz	.28c	.23c
96 Otis	.28c	.23c
104 Bison	.28c	.24c
111 LaCrosse	.30c	.26c
118 Mills	.33c	.27c
125 McCracken	.35c	.28c
136 Brownell	.36c	.28c
147 Ransom	.36c	.28c
154 Arnold	.40c	.31c
160 Utica	.40c	.31c
170 Pendennis	.40c	.32c
176 Shields	.40c	.32c
185 Healy	.44c	.35c
192 Manning	.44c	.35c
203 Scott City	.46c	.37c
212 Modoc	.48c	.39c
227 Leoti	.49c	.40c
237 Selkirk	.50c	.41c
249 Tribune	.51c	.42c
251 Horace	.51c	.42c
257 Astor	.53c	.44c
Towner, Colo.	.76c	.61c
Sheridan Lake	.76c	.61c
Eads	.76c	.61c
Haswell	.76c	.61c
Sugar City	.76c	.61c
Pueblo	.76c	.61c

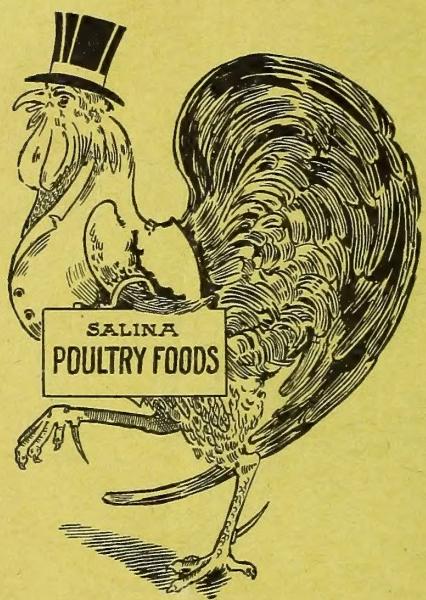
In order to assist in figuring out the rate from Salina to the above points we will specify a few of the articles taking the third and fourth class rates.

THIRD—Alfalfa Seed, Millet, Garden Seeds in boxes, Grass seeds.

FOURTH—Oilmeal, Cottonseed Meal, Meatmeal, Oyster Shells, Ground Bone, Mica, Crystal Grit, Salt Stock and Poultry Foods boxed, Bloodmeal, Beef Scraps, Corn, Barley, Oats, Speltz, Kaffir, Cane.

The minimum freight to any Kansas point on any shipment is 25 cents; to any Colorado point, 50 cents.
Mill Feed takes a slightly lower rate than Fourth Class.

ASK US FOR CAR-LOAD FREIGHT RATES.



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SALINA, KANSAS